Lx An Exact Lib

ENQUIRY

Into, and Cure of the Acute

Diſeaſes.

Jacobi OF Lynn

INFANTS.

By *Walter Harris*, M. D.

Engliſhed by *W. C.* M. S. With a Preface in Vindication of the Work.

LONDON,

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TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Margaret

Countess of *Roxburgh*, &c.

MADAM,

THere's none I can so safely come unto for Shelter to my first Labours as Your self, in whose Nature, Justice and Equity, are so firmly established, that your

Name prefixed to this Book, is not only able to defend it from Calumny, but alſo to cover a great many Faults may be found in it.

If I ſhould declare my Obligations to lay this Work at your Feet, this *Epiſtle* would ſwell to a greater Bulk than the Book it ſelf: For who could enumerate all your Endowments, or my own particular Ties in leſs ſpace? Who can ſufficiently declare that profuſeneſs of Nature, who, ordinarily, giveth ſome Excellency to one, ſome to another, but has Concentrated all in You: Who did ever ſee *Nobility* ſuch *a debonaire Countenance*, ſuch *exact* and *divine proportion* of *Body*, *Politeneſs* of *Mind*, and *Pleaſantneſs* in *Converſation*, ſo blended and mixed in a Creature?

ture? ſo that I'm at a ſtand, whether I ſhould ſay, That they are the Attendants of your Birth, or much rather, ſince they are not to be found in your Equals, I could almoſt think that Nobility and Riches are but the Earneſt of the Reward of ſo great Vertues. Madam, I am hardly reſtrain'd from breaking in upon Them, but I fear I ſhould wander in this vaſt *Field* and inextricable *Labyrinth*. Wherefore, I do truly value my ſelf, that I have reſiſted ſo great a Temptation, in not launching out into this Ocean, in improving the Subject before me in *Panegyrick*. Yet I cannot ſo entirely moderate my Paſſion, but I muſt ſay, That the great Prudence whereby you have managed and improved That Eſtate, in the Minority of your moſt Noble

Son,

Son, is a moſt plain Declaration of the moſt of the other Vertues.

But that I may not offend againſt your Modeſty, I muſt keep off, and tell you in ſhort, That this *Dedication* is the *Basket of Flowers* the poor Man preſenteth his Rich Neighbour with. Yet, worthleſs things receive a value, when they are made the Offerings of Reſpect, Eſteem, and Gratitude: Theſe I have in the higheſt degree for You; ſo that if they can add a Price to what they go along with, proportionable to their own Greatneſs, I can with confidence brag, I here make your Ladyſhip the greateſt Preſent you ever received. This I am ſure, I am under the greateſt obligation to ſeek all occaſions to acknowledge; and I

ſhould

should be most Ungrateful, if I did not lay hold on this Opportunity, to testify to the World, how much I am obliged to be,

MADAM,

Your Ladyships most humble,

and most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM COCKBURN.

THE EPISTLE TO THE READER.

Reader,

I *Here present you with a* Translation *of the best, if not the first and only Book yet extant upon the Subject; which, however rational, is rejected by a great many, otherways Learned, Physitians, as Empyrical. Neither, is that strange Humour of decrying what we do not use, stayed there; but the malice of some has led them into a great many Personal Reflections upon the Learned Author himself, as a most unlearned Innovator. This imputation*

of Novelty, is a terrible Charge amongst those who judge of Mens Heads, as they do of their Perukes, by the fashion; and can allow none to be right, but the receiv'd Doctrines. Truth scarce yet carried it by Vote any where, at its first appearance; new Opinions are always suspected, and usually opposed, without any other reason, but because they are not already common; and its Detectors disclaimed against, as the greatest Enemies of Mankind. This way of Calumniating is no newer than the World it self: This has been the Fate of such as have deserved best in all Ages, and never more evident than in the last; for, tho' there have been a great many things discovered in it, so essential and necessary for the use of Medicine, that it may be a wonder how it had subsisted before that time; yet, were not the English Oracles, Harvey, *viz.* Willis, Lower, Sydenham, &c. *freed from the Scourge of an unruly Tongue, and Pens dipt in blackest Satyr. So, we may the less admire that Libels, as unjust, are brought against this first, tho' most exact Essay of curing Infants Diseases.*

As

As the Trial and Examination of Truth, and not any Antick Faſhion, muſt give it price, though it be not yet current by the Publick Stamp: So ſhall this Treatiſe be found intirely rational, if they will but adjuſt it to their own Rule. For are not there here, Cauſes Procatartick, Antecedent, *and* Immediate *deſcribed from the ſureſt Conſiderations? Has not he begun with Reflections upon the firſt* Motion *in the* Ovum, *and obſerved the Nature and Conſtitution of its very Spring? Neither has he left in diſguiſe, but clearly demonſtrated, what external Injuries they can ſuſtain; yea, he hath moſt accurately enquired into the* Nature *of their* Fabrick *and* Body *it ſelf, and hath deduced all the Maladies that can be ſubſequent thereupon, from the moſt ſolid and firm Principles of the beſt Philoſophy.*

And, therefore, that Calumny is moſt malicious, when they traduce him as a Rejecter of the uſe of Philoſophy, h. e. beſt informed Reaſon, in Medicine; and that he ſhould teach how to become Phyſitians by practiſing. This indeed, is the way of ſome impudent Murtherers;

yet

yet all that he says, is, That Practice is the Standard of our right Reasonings, while, in the mean time, he doth very well know it to be simply impossible, that one just Observation can be made, when the understanding is not sufficiently polished by necessary Philosophy; Experience being very deceitful. So when in several places of his Book, he doth inveigh against, and declare the uselesness of that, which was ordinarily brought for the Introducing, and handing in, of Medicine; he doth positively speak of those which are fitted to the frisking Spirits of Young Men, but which never had place but in the Brains of their Inventers.

Yea, he doth almost in plain Terms assert, what that is he thinketh absolutely requisite for polishing and preparing the Minds of Men, for becoming faithful observers of the Effects of Natural Operations? by the several Appeals he doth make, through the whole book, unto Experiment. As if he had most plainly declared the great use of the Experimental Philosophy for explaining Phænomena's in Medicine; which, methinks, should be no hard task to prove,

if

if the Ingenious and immortal Mr. Boyl *had left any thing debatable upon this ſubject, and the world were not utterly ſatisfied of the great advances Philoſophy hath made in that School more than in any other.*

Whatever be the truth of this: It is moſt certain that the contrivers of theſe fanciful Philoſophies *have got their Underſtanding and knowledge this way, whatever be the dreſs they have put theirs into. This might moſt eaſily be demonſtrated from the great uſe* Ariſtotle *made of the Works of his Anceſtors, eſpecially of thoſe of* Ocellus Lucanus, *though he handed them down unto Poſterity as his own. So, he and his Followers in this Reformation, fixing their Thoughts only on Words, and the end of their Contemplations and Reaſonings, about little more than Sounds; the reſult of all, was nothing but Noiſe and wrangling about Sounds, without convincing or bettering a Man's Underſtanding: Which the Ingenious and moſt Famous* Des Cartes *has exercised in great meaſure and ſtoutly aſſerted our liberty in Diſquiſition, againſt that Tyrant of Men's Minds;*

Minds; for which no Generation ſhall ever mention him without due Praiſe.

Yet, his Followers have very much endeavoured to bring the World back into that Slavery and Bondage, their Maſter had but lately freed it from; whilſt they ſet up a clear Deduction of all Truths from their Maſters Principle; *as if all that boundleſs Extent were the natural and undoubted Poſſeſſion of their Underſtandings, wherein there is nothing exempted from its Deciſion, or that eſcapes its Comprehenſion. They do not remember how much their Maſter was, and they are, obliged to* Experimental Philoſophy. *His* Meditations *are a new dreſs of the moſt Learned Lord* Verulam, *his* Novum Organum; *being his* Dubitation *is to be read in the* 31*ſt.* Aphor. *of that Book, where he ſaith,* That a Redreſs is to be made from the firſt Foundations; becauſe, *as he ſaith in the diſtribution of that Work,* there is a twofold fault of our Senſes, they, *ſc.* either altogether forſake, or deceive us: for there are a great many things, which our Senſes, *&c. His* Prejudices *were before that time termed* Idols,

by

by the Learned Bacon; *and the Advice of* fixing upon ſome general Truth, *by which we may more clearly make Diſquiſition into her more retired Receſſes, given by that moſt ingenious* Gentleman; *who, tho well knowing the Infinity of ſuch* Maxims, *upon the ground of Aſſent, at firſt hearing and underſtanding the* Terms; *yet could never ſuſpect that any could carry the Matter ſo high, as to fix upon any one as the firſt; neither is the Proof of* Exiſtence, *becauſe of* Thought, *at all ſuch; except we alſo know the neceſſity and relation of* Thinking, *and* Being, *which he perhaps had cleared, if he had not been afraid of falling into that other general Truth and innate Idea (if there be any ſuch) that it is impoſſible for the ſame thing to be, and not to be.*

This, then, being the whole Life *and* Spring *of his Meditations; we may moſt juſtly ſay, That they are nothing elſe but Sir* Francis Bacon *reviv'd. And that his natural Philoſophy is nothing but a dexterous Application of his ingenious Principles to the common and obſerved Operations of Nature, will be moſt clear; if we do recollect, where, in the*

Fourth

Fourth Book of his Principles of Philoso-phy, being now destitute and run out in his own Learning, he doth ingenuously confess, That he can assert nothing positively of these Phænomena's *not having had* sufficient Trial and Experiment. *And as the Ancients did cast such things as they could not explain by their beloved* Four Qualities, *into that vast Catalogue of such as are* Occult; *so the ingenious* Des Cartes *did dispatch a great many Difficulties with his as unconceivable* Dispositions and certain ways of Doing. *Neither has* Aristotle *and his Followers been more diligent in suppressing those Ancient Philosophers, that, as the most Learned Lord* Verulam *saith in the* 232 *p. of his* 3*d. Book, about the encrease of* Sciences, After the fashion of the *Ottoman* Family, they thought they could not safely Reign, unless their Brethren were Assassinated; *than the Followers of that Famous Man to suppress, contrary perhaps to their Master's first Design, every way of explaining* Phænomena's *but their own.*

This

This Contagion stoppeth not here, but has diffused it self so much into Medicine, that now, there can be no Learned Physitian, but who doth reason his Diseases from these three Principles, h. e. *from the* different Efforts and Operations of the Matter of the first, Globules of the second, and that of the third Element. *But whether my most Learned Author has just reason to subscribe to those, or keep by his own Philosophy, shall appear from the following Considerations: As,*

1. *From this useless and general way of explaining* Phænomena's, *wherein there's nothing to be found* but empty Sounds, and most abstract Notions. *They call all Diseases* a confused or ill mixture of the Humours, *which in the main is true; but how to settle the different kinds of Diseases, is somewhat hard; and their Cause an* obstruction of Pores, *and so (with them) must always be thrust out by Diaphoretick and Sweating Medicines: And so there is never any use for cooling and temperate Medicaments, these silly and naughty parts of the Creation, which are ordain'd without any De-*

sign,

ſign, and are of no uſe to Man, as the ſtandard of our Religion would inform us: So either there muſt be no ſuch thing in nature as theſe Remedies, *or the* Scriptures *do cheat us, when they inform us, That* all on this Earth was created for the uſe of Man. *Yea, it might much be doubted (that I may purſue their fancy) whither the parts of Matter, arreſted by Pores of a different Figure; theſe Cauſes of Obſtructions, are to be driven. Surely, not outward, leſt they produce a too great extenſion of* Fibres, *and ſo communicate Irregular Motions unto their beloved* Glandula, *and ſo,* create ſome grievous Perception in the Soul, *h. e.* Pain. *Neither inward, being they have not yet ſeen the neceſſity for theſe Wedges, to force their Return, which, elſe, they could eaſily have ſupplied us with. But to the purpoſe:*

2. *From the bad Succeſs their greateſt Authors have had in practice, not to name any, being it is well known to any that have been in their Country; yea, whatever Parade they make in their* Theory, *their Practice is nothing different from that of the Ancients; and*

their

their Preſcriptions are moſt implicitely tranſcribed, yea ſometime when they do flatly oppoſe thoſe Views they eſtabliſhed from their Theory.

3. *From the ſmall Progreſs* Phyſick *has made under its Conqueſt. For what Advances have they made merely, or for the moſt part, by their* Philoſophy? *Is not the ſpacious Field of the* Materia Medica *the ſame, for them, as it was left by* Dioſcorides *and* Bauhinus; *though the Riſe and Beginning of this Philoſophy has been in a time when the great* Secrets *in Anatomy have been diſcloſed; which ſome, moſt ridiculouſly apply to the great Advantages that have accrued to the World by this; as if it had been the* Clew *of* Ariadne, *that led into the vaſt* Labyrinth *of* Anatomy, *and of a great many more that did then appear, by the diligent ſcrutiny of Men at that time.*

So that he may ſay of Medicine, conſidering its growth under the Carteſian, *or other* fanciful Philoſophy, *what the Learned* Verulam *ſaid, upon another occaſion, of the Mechanicks in his days,* That they were come to a greater heighth in the Shops, where Men were

Armed

Armed with Tools, than they had come in the Schools of Mathematicians. *That Medicine has made better advances in the School of* Hippocrates *than in all the reſt; and it may juſtly have the Character, being the Conſequences are as diſmal, that the moſt Famous* Bacon *giveth of the* Peripatetick Philoſophy.

I might demonſtrate here, for further Defence, the great Advantages Phyſick *hath, being treated after this manner, and ſo run through all the paſt Ages until* Hiſtory *ſhould give us no more help; if the treating of this particular would not ſwell this* Preface *into a big* Volume.

I ſhall not for-eſtall you with any Collection of the moſt conſiderable Remarks of this Book, leſt I ſhould be obliged to range it into this Epiſtle; and a very little patience will be able to conquer them all.

And now having anſwered, at as great length as this place will allow, the ſeveral Cavils that have been brought againſt this Book: 'Tis now fallen to my own ſhare, that I give ſome account of

of my self in this Translation, *and that I who have been Vindicating another, may need some excuse for my self. Truly, this pitiful Humour of excusing is large worse than the fault, and maketh a Man become unpardonable for doing any thing, they are sensible doth need Vindication, when at the same time they may leave undone, that which they make Apology for. Yet, that I may not flatter my self that I can escape Censure more than better Writers, and my most Learned Author; I shall declare my Design, that, at least, they may not be utterly unmannerly, and give us the lie in Things I positively aver.*

And. 1. *'Tis no affectation to be in Print, which no Man, that would keep free of Publick Malice, doth desire; beside how mean a thing it is to be a Translator, though a work only suitable to my Years.*

All my Ambition is, that I have catch'd hold of this occasion, to defend Truth, and

and my Learned Author from unjust Calumnies.

I have put it in an English Dress, not only that the rude and unlearned may see in this Mirrour (my Author's Book) what the Art of Physick *is, and how unfit it is to be practised by the Ignorant and unskilful, who presumptuously venture on the Lives of others; and turn* Mountebanks *with a few Receipts, without the least considering the most profound Principles of this Art; or searching into the Nature of Diseases their several Motions, and different Symptoms. But especially, that Women and Illiterate People, with whom these* Physicians *have interposed their Scandalizing Authority, may be taught, from the solid Reasonings and the Answerableness to the Standard he hath set up, to be no more afraid of such, as of* Hogboblins, *as do most endeavour the preservation of their and their Infants health, by the Methods of the most Famous and Learned* Sydenham, *and of my Author, put in practice as the different Exigences, which are only known to the Skilful, do require.* But,

But, alſo, the Learned may be remembred that the World had very much advanced in knowledge, if the endeavours of ingenious and induſtrious Men had not been much cumbred with the Learned, but Frivolous uſe of uncouth, affected, or unintelligible Terms, introduced into Sciences, and there made an Art of, to that degree, that the Art of Medicine, has not been able to endure a ſatisfying Tryal, until the diligent Labours of ſome late Authors have broke in upon this Sanctuary *of* Vanity *and* Ignorance.

So I *hope our thus diſcovering this and other parts of* Phyſick *in the Language of every Goſſip it ſo far from putting edged Tools into the Hands of Children, and teaching Men to play too much with their own and others Healths, that it may be a way to put a ſtop to the Infinite Miſchiefs and frequent Murthers that are daily committed.*

Only, now, I muſt make Apology to my Author, though unacquainted,

for

and my Learned Author from unjuſt Calumnies.

I have put it in an Engliſh Dreſs, not only that the rude and unlearned may ſee in this Mirrour (my Author's Book) what the Art of Phyſick *is, and how unfit it is to be practiſed by the Ignorant and unskilful, who preſumptuouſly venture on the Lives of others; and turn* Mountebanks *with a few Receipts, without the leaſt conſidering the moſt profound Principles of this Art; or ſearching into the Nature of Diſeaſes their ſeveral Motions, and different Symptoms. But eſpecially, that Women and Illiterate People, with whom theſe* Phyſicians *have interpoſed their Scandalizing Authority, may be taught, from the ſolid Reaſonings and the Anſwerableneſs to the Standard he hath ſet up, to be no more afraid of ſuch, as of* Hogboblins, *as do moſt endeavour the preſervation of their and their Infants health, by the Methods of the moſt Famous and Learned* Sydenham, *and of my Author, put in practice as the different Exigences, which are only known to the Skilful, do require.* But,

But, also, the Learned may be remembred that the World had very much advanced in knowledge, if the endeavours of ingenious and industrious Men had not been much cumbred with the Learned, but Frivolous use of uncouth, affected, or unintelligible Terms, introduced into Sciences, and there made an Art of, to that degree, that the Art of Medicine, has not been able to endure a satisfying Tryal, until the diligent Labours of some late Authors have broke in upon this Sanctuary *of* Vanity *and* Ignorance.

So I *hope our thus discovering this and other parts of* Physick *in the Language of every Gossip it so far from putting edged Tools into the Hands of Children, and teaching Men to play too much with their own and others Healths, that it may be a way to put a stop to the Infinite Mischiefs and frequent Murthers that are daily committed.*

Only, now, I must make Apology to my Author, though unacquainted,

for

for making use of his Book upon that Design; to whom only I *can answer, that it is the fittest, upon many accounts, for so Publick a Service. And as he, in the close of this Book, leaveth allways to others the same power of judging he assumed to himself: so I hope he doth not, either, restrict this Maxim in* doing; *for I take him to be so candid and just a Man, that he doth nothing in Publick but what he allowes in others; and, therefore, I presume, he cannot be dissatisfied, being he did travel in the same kind of Labour, h. e. he Translated* Monsieur de Bleyny de la verole, *upon the same Design, I do his* de morbis, *&c.*

THE CONTENTS.

That the things that make for a more certain Cure of Infants were, before, wanting amongst Physitians. page 2.

But it is easier than is commonly believed. p. 3.

That is proved by an Agument taken from the difference of Ages and Constitutions. p. 4.

There is but one Cause of all Infants Diseases. p. 5.

What that is. ibid.

By what infallible Signs the Diagnostick of these Diseases is to be enquired into. p. 7.

What was the seeming uncertainty of the Diagnostick. p. 8.

The foregoing Cause of these Diseases. p. 10.

How much the Health of the Infant dependeth upon the Mother. p. 11.

Other Causes of Infants Diseases are recounted. 15.

Cold, viz. very easily catch'd. ibid.

The faulty Milk of the Nurse. p. 17.

Their over soon eating Flesh. p. 20.

The imprudent allowance of drinking Spirituous Liquors. p. 21.

With whom Wine doth best agree, and whom it most injureth. p. 22.

The Contents.

All the Causes of Infants Diseases do always concentrate in one *that is more immediate.* ... 24
All the Symptoms have their Rise from a prevailing Acid. p. 30.
That Hipp. *did take his Indications of Cure from defeating the second, and not the first* Qualities. p. 34.
The Prognostick. p. 37.
The Cure. p. 39.
What's the Foundation we should chiefly lay for the curing Infants Diseases. p. 41.
The Designs of Cure are twofold. p. 42.
The first is, to prepare the Acid aright. p. 47.
That the Preparation of Humours of old, was of no use, and without any design. ibid.
Why so many antient Physitians have neglected Purging in Fevers. p. 48.
That the Concoction is better advanced by Purging than any other way. ibid.
The Preparing *Medicaments are enumerated.* p. 51.
Why the Volatile Spirits are not reckon'd amongst such as do Prepare. p. 53.
Why the foregoing Medicines are amongst the best Anodynes. p. 54.
That the ignorance of their Vertues is the reason that That Vertue of these Medicaments was altogether unknown to Physitians. p. 55.
By what the Knowledge of Physitians is to be measured. p. 56.
Forms and Uses of preparing Medicaments. p. 57.
Forms of gentle Purgatives are described. p. 62.
The deserved Commendation of Rhubarb, above all other Purgatives. p. 64.
In what esteem we should have Aloes. p. 65.

Some

The Contents.

Some things out of Hipp. *that oppose us, and are against Purging in Fevers.* p. 68.
An Answer. p. 69 and 70.
The Fatal Mistake of some Physitians that over-thwartly prescribe Purging. p. 71.
Concerning the Blooding of Children. p. 72.
The Vertues of Testaceous Medicaments. p. 73.
What are meant here by such. p. 75.
The extravagant giving of Opiats, hath been introduced through the ignorance of their use. ib.
That Narcoticks are neither necessary nor safe for Infants. p. 77.
The danger of all Warm Medicaments and Cordials in the cure of these tender Ones, is observed. p. 78.
Whether the using Testaceous Medicaments doth produce Obstructions. p. 79.
What my Opinion is about the Crisis. p. 80.
What is to be determin'd concerning the use of Precipitating Medicaments. p. 82.
How very gentle Fevers do frequently become such as are called Malignant. p. 84.
The constant Practice amongst the Turks *in curing the Plague.* p. 86.
The Notion of Malignity is refelled. p. 87.
What Sudorificks, *and in how much they, are of use.* p. 88.
An account of the Fever that was Epidemick last year. p. 89.
Of the difficult breeding of Teeth of Infants, and its Cure. p. 91.
The Cure of Thrushes. p. 94.
How a Flux is to be cured. p. 96.
And their Vomiting. p. 98.

The Contents.

What are the Specificks for their Gripes. p. 99
What are best in Convulsions. p. 100.
The Specificks *of the Ancients against Convulsions, have not those Virtues they ascribed to them.* p. 101.
An Example of a Girl *seized with most severe Convulsions, and recovered by things of no value.* p. 102.
Some things about the Small Pox *and* Measles *of Infants.* p. 105.
An Argument taken from the Nature of the Small Pox, *against the custom of too warm Traitment.* p. 106.
Examples of sundry Infants cured of their Fevers by this my Method. p. 109.
A remarkable Instance of the Hurt of Aloeticks, *in the Fevers of these Young Ones.* p. 125
The cure of a Boy almost destroyed by an abundance of Worms. p. 129
The description of a Black Mintral, and its comparison with the common Preparation. p. 130
An Objection against the fore-going Method. 133
The Reply. *ib.*
What my thoughts are concerning Chymistry. 134
The excellency of the Works of Nature in relation with those of Art. p. 137
The Conclusion. p. 138

Some

An Exact

ENQUIRY

Into, and Cure of the Acute

Diſeaſes

OF

INFANTS.

WHEN but laſt *Summer* I had diſcourſed the moſt skilful and accompliſhed Phyſician, Mr. *Sydenham* about the frequent Succeſs I have had in the Cure of the moſt dangerous Diſeaſes of Infants:

That very Learned Man did ſeriouſly inquire what method I did take in ſo lame (that I may ſay no more) and ſo defective an Affair, of which the moſt

famed Phyſicians have had ſo ſmall knowledge. Before him, then, did I moſt willingly expoſe that way, which of all pleaſed me moſt, and which he, after tryal, did not only not diſprove, but confirming it by his own experience, and declaring it moſt uſeful to others, did moſt earneſtly deſire me, to recommend it to the World. By the perſuaſion then of ſo Learned a Man, I take my Pen, and to my power, do conſult the Health of my Country.

I know in how unfrequented, and unknown a Path I am to walk, ſince Children, and eſpecially ſick Infants offer nothing for a clear Diagnoſtick, but what we can collect from their moaning Complaints, & their uncertain Idiom of frowardneſs; wherefore, very many Phyſicians of the beſt Vogue, have often declared to my ſelf, what unwilling Viſits they made to Sick, but eſpecially New born Children; hoping little from theſe Notices for the unridling of their Maladies. No doubt, we ſhould as diligently inquire after a perfect Cure of Childrens Diſeaſes, as of any other thing that may ſeem wanting in Medicine;

dicine; neither do rich men, who do desire, or would preserve the Health of the Heirs of their vast Properties and Possessions, trust much to this; but all Parents who with an invincible Affection, do as eagerly maintain the Health of their Young ones as their own. Wherefore, if I shall give some small light, which advanced by the polished wit of other men, that may render this rude and imperfect Work more absolute and exact, I shall not repent me of my Undertaking, but shall take it in very good part.

Who therefore will diligently ponder the Symptoms of the Youngest Infants, which are most evident, or whoever shall seriously reflect upon their delicate Constitution, and most simple Diet, shall find this not so difficult a Task, as he formerly conceived. For I do not doubt to assert the Diseases of that Age generally to be but very few, and only to differ in degree; yea, that the Cure of Infants is far more easie and safe, than that of Men and Women.

As of all Ages, that of old People is with very much ado changed to bet-

ter, because of the dryness and hardness, and almost flinty temper of all their Solid Parts; so without doubt, the Younger, because of their delicate and mucilaginous Tenderness, are apt to receive any alteration imaginable. For these Parts of an Old Man are dry and wither'd, which in Infants are most humid, *viz.* their Bones, Membranes, Ligaments, Arteries, Veins, Nerves, and the very musculous Flesh: Sith that even the Bones of Infants may be more properly termed Cartilages; and now being they do abound with so much natural and acquired moisture, that their Bodies are perfectly soft and flexible, that temperament and constitution is very justly said to be the most humid.

And as the constitution of Children is most humid, so I dare not to pronounce all their Diseases to be of one kind, and to be produced from one and the same cause; and that the Maladies of the however different parts of the Body, whether they be the uppermost or nethermost, as the Stomach, Intestines, Lungs, Head or Nerves, are variously

variouſly and moſt affected, are of the ſame Nature, under divers and ſundry Names.

In which aſſertion, that I may not ſeem raſhly to maintain a Paradox, you may hear *Hippocrates* himſelf in his Book of Winds or Vapours, ſpeaking of one and the ſame Univerſal Cauſe of Diſeaſes. Τῶν δὲ νούσων ἀναγκαίων, &c. *The Riſe of all Diſeaſes is one and the ſame. The place only maketh the difference. Wherefore, Diſeaſes ſeem to have nothing of Relation, becauſe of the diverſity of their places; when, tho, there is but one Species, and the ſame Cauſe of all Diſeaſes.*

Wherefore, if we ſhall conſider the nature of the Moiſture of Children, we ſhall not find it poſſible to degenerate into any defect or putridneſs, but that which is acid. For with whatſoever Diſeaſe they are affected, however named by the Authors; ſeldom or never could I find wanting Excrements of a very ſour ſmell, and an abundance of tart and acid Belchings, eſpecially in the beginning. But alſo, almoſt all Liquors that do tend to pu-

treſaction, do naturally contract an acor or ſharpneſs. Yea, Milk it ſelf, the proper Food of that tender Age, if keeped for ſome time, becometh ſour, and doth coagulate upon the Fire, without the addition of any other Acid. Moreover, all the Symptoms of Childrens Diſeaſes do juſtly reckon their beginning from an Acid.

With all which, let us conſider the weak temperament and the infirm conſtitution of their Blood, ſo that the Spirits that lodge therein, have not yet attained ſo great maſtery as to diſcharge their Functions and Offices, or to ſettle by their own Force or Activity, any Irregular Motions of the Humours proceeding from any inward or external Cauſe. For that Vital Liquor, as Sum, before it be duly fermented, doth eaſily contract a preternatural Acor and Tartneſs; tho it may eaſily be redreſſed by timeous and artificial Help.

By an Infant I do not only in a more ſtrict ſenſe underſtand, with *Galen*, a Child of one, two or three months, but in a larger (as commonly) a Child more

more advanced in Age, even to four Years; from which to 14 he is a Boy. And being confirmed by multiplyed experience, and Reason it self suggesting no less, I do firmly assert, that the younger the sick Child or Boy is, that his cure is so much the more easie. For any Impression whether good or bad, is sooner received by a soft than a hard Body; though it be more lasting, if once it be impressed upon the hard: So Children, do easily fall into Diseases, and are very easily restored to their Health, if they be not ignorantly and unskilfully treated.

The Diagnostick of Childrens Diseases, cannot so much be collected from their own Relation, neither from the touching of their Pulse, or from a more curious Tryal of their Urine; as from the Answers of the Nurses and Women that are their constant Attendants. The Women know, if they have been troubled with Loathings, and Vomitings, and how long; whether the Food or Milk that was cast up, was curdled; whether untimeous Weeping, Watching, and Disquiet,

give any Notices of Colick Pains; whether they be affected with acid Belchings, or the Hickup, or a Cough doth appear; whether their Belly hath kept a due course, and if their Excrements be white, green, or filled with Bile. They know, if their Infants have had extraordinary drouth, and so be Feverish, or if their mouths be full of Thrushes, which do much trouble their Sucking. Being enquired, they can inform you, if epileptick Spasms have seized their tender Bodies, with the several Concomitants of time and severity, or whether their present Sickness be treisted with their breeding of Teeth; or lastly, whether any thing considerable, whether that be a swelling of their Belly, or of any other part, either Wheels or Pushes, or the Jaundice, or Rose do appear. The other Symptoms, methinks, do more belong and appertain to subtil Speculation than Practice.

But the frequent Complaint of an uncertain Diagnostick, has more its rise from the prepostorous and use-

leſs way of curing, than from any want of Symptoms. For under this Mask and Vail Phyſicians do willingly cloak and conceal their Ignorance and Miſtakes. Neither can I conceive upon what account Almighty God who governeth and provideth for all things, who diſpoſeth of every thing in ſo good order, and who hath given to the very Beaſts, and to Inſects, of all theſe the moſt vile, an innate and ſufficient ſagacity for preſerving themſelves; ſhould reſtrain his bounty from communicating it ſelf in that manner to the Children of Men.

But the Pulſes of Children are naturally, or upon every little Alteration do become ſo ſwift and frequent, that they always ſeem ſomewhat Feveriſh. Moreover, they are for the moſt part, ſo chagreen and froward, that not keeping their Wreſt one moment in the ſame poſture, do not ſuffer their Pulſe to be touched. Laſtly, there are ſo many things that do accelerate or otherways change their Pulſes, that Sentiments taken thence

should prove very uncertain, if no altogether false.

Their Urine, when in perfect Health, is most thick; so that any too curious Person, unacquainted with this, could pronounce them labouring under some grievous Distemper, though at that minute, they do enjoy most prosperous Health. The Urine of Infants is always mixed with their Excrements in their Cloaths, so that it doth rather serve for the scalding and excoriating of their Thighs, than for the profound and deep enquiry of the Diviner.

But that we may the better search into their Diseases, we must not entirely neglect the Notices that may be gotten from the foregoing or procatarctick Cause; which are to be taken from the consideration of the Disposition of their Parents about the time of Conception; or from the Reflections upon that Nourishment which was then transmitted into them, either by the Navel, Pores of the Flesh, or of the Skin, which are then most patent, while they are in the Womb,

and

and but yet beginning to be, and exist.

It cannot be denyed that there are such diseases as are derived from one or both of the Parents unto their Children: Who can doubt, but that the *Gout*, *Epilepsie*, *Stone*, *Consumption*, &c. Have descended from Father to Son, when whole Families of the same Blood have ended their lives in the same kind of Disease. The prolifick Seed doth so firmly communicate to the *Fœtus* a disposition to Diseases, which is so natural, and groweth so much with their years, that it cannot be rooted out with any pains or industry. And I think that hereditary Diseases are never more frequently communicated, than from the Mother in the time of her big Belly. For *Teeming Women* are obnoxious to a thousand Faults and Errors in their Diet; they are exposed to a thousand Accidents, with which either being affrighted or otherways wronged, do derive indelible and uneffaceable Injuries upon their Children. For how absurd are the longings of Women

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with Child! One cheweth Coals, another Lime, a third Aſhes, and each with the greateſt pleaſure; one eateth raw Fleſhes, the other crude Fiſhes; yea the Appetite of ſome hath been ſo depraved, that it could not be ſatisfyed but by ſome Callous and ſolid part from the Body of Man. Moreover, it is daily moſt obvoius, how great the force of their Fancy and Imagination is? How great Monſters it hath produced! and what taches of all kinds it hath communicated to Infants. And now, if I ſhould reſolve to ſcartle together, from all hands, the wonderful accounts and Hiſtories of *Teeming Women*, or in plain Engliſh, if under a pretence of vaſt Learning, I ſhould give out my ſelf for a great Reader, I have here a very fair opportunity of digreſſing and expatiating into a very large Field, however beſide the purpoſe; but I chooſe rather to proſecute my deſign, and endeavour Brevity, than by idle circumlocutions, and the vain and empty Citations of Authors, to boaſt of learning falſely

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ſo called: Always eſteeming that Man more learned, who can produce ſomething that is true, from his own knowledge and Experience, than him, who being very well acquainted with the Tables and Regiſters of Books, can collect and quote, upon occaſions, the Opinions and Sentiments of Authors, quibling and contending among themſelves.

Thoſe Mothers who are moſt ſubject to theſe depraved Appetites, do impreſs and communicate unto their Children ſuch diſeaſes as can only be cured by time. And poor Women whoſe beſt Divertiſement and only Antidote againſt Melancholy, is hard labour and conſtant working, whoſe Food is moſt ſlender and ſimple, are ſeldomeſt eſſayed and proved with theſe depravations. But above all, ſuch as are Hyſterick (with whom we may juſtly reckon a great part of your delicate Women, who ſpend the moſt of their time in Dreſſing and Decking, and do languiſh and decay with idleneſs, whoſe lazy and torpid Blood waxeth Acid and Tart, after the

ſame

ſame manner that ſtanding Waters do corrupt) do moſt certainly Communicate to their Infants ſuch Diſpoſitions to Diſeaſes with their firſt life. *Being an ill Raven* (as the Proverb is) *an ill Egg.*

Amongſt the reſt of the Creatures the innate goodneſs of the *Kind*, is moſt ſurely derived upon their young, partly becauſe of their ſimple Dyet, and partly, but more eſpecially, becauſe the Male ſacredly obſerving the Laws of Nature, never copulateth with his Female, when his inſtinct (however informed) inditeth her teeming. But Man (whoſe loſty Reaſon hath taught him to deſpiſe the Brutes) almoſt more ſalacious than a *Buck-Goat*, not knowing how to reſtrain and bridle his Luſt, importuneth his Mate from her firſt Conceiving until the hour of Birth. Hence it is that ſtrong and Healthy Men do ſo frequently beget weak and valetudinary Children. This is the Reaſon why Old Men having overpaſſed (by the benign favour and help of Nature) the Stage and Period

riod of their immoderate Embraces, do beget of their Decayed and Barren Seed, more plump and healthy Children than the ſtrongeſt and moſt keen Youth.

Thus having conſidered the procatarctick cauſe of their Diſeaſes, which do moſtly depend upon the condition of the Parents whilſt they are begotten; eſpecially of the Mother, in the time of her Big-Belly: We will now come nigher, and inquire into the more immediate Cauſes of their Maladies, which may be reduced to theſe four Articles.

1. To their catching Cold.

2. To the too thick Milk of the Nurſe.

3. To their over ſoon eating Fleſhes.

And 4. To the mad and imprudent fondneſs of Mothers, and many Nurſes who do often permit their Infants to ſip up Wine and other ſtrong and Spirituous Liquors.

And, 1. Cold, eſpecially from the night Air, to which they are moſt ſubject, doth very often make way

way for these Fevers, with which Infants are so frequently affected. Sith that they come naked from the Womb, not being cloathed by Nature as all other creatures are; Reason or, rather, Nature, destitute of her own help, doth instantly suggest the necessity of wrapping them up into warm Cloaths. Moreover, the mutability of the Air, and the continual vicissitudes of Heat and Cold, do plainly advertise us, how great our care should be in the warding off its Injuries. For the more tender and delicate the Temperament and Constitution of any, even of the most adult is, the more are they subject unto impresses and inconveniences from the Air. But the strength and constitution of Infants are of all the most tender and infirm; and unless there be great care taken for warm and convenient, not fine, splendid and sumptuous Cloaths especially for such as are descended of honest Parents, they cannot long eschew these Diseases, which are the ordinary attendants and consequents of night

Air.

Air. Yea, an exact care for convenient Apparel (whatever ſome ſtrong men may deny) is ſo abſolutely neceſſary for every age, that ordinarily the moſt weak and valetudinary People (for as much as I could ever obſerve) do live longer, than the moſt robuſt and ſtrong Men; which can be attributed to nothing elſe, than the great care of the one, and ſupine negligence of the other for convenient and warm Cloathing.

2. The too thick Milk of the Nurſe. For if ſhe be a lover of Wine or any other ſtrong and ſpirituous Liquors, her Milk is ſo warm'd and on a ſudden inflamed, that fire it ſelf only paſſeth her Breaſts, for her ſucking Infant; but if ſhe more wantonly entertain the untimely embraces of her Husband, her monthly Viſits are renewed by their Coppulating, and ſo her Milk Corrupteth and groweth ſoure and the matter for the Milk being otherwiſe diverted; the Milk it ſelf doth gradually diminiſh, and the lean Child for ſome time troubled

troubled with unconvenient Food, i
ſo often killed.

Laſtly, If ſhe be hyſterick *h. e.* of
more tender and delicate Conſtitution,
however Chaſte and ſober ſhe ma
be, yet her Milk doth degenerat
and Naturally turneth thick. In ho
great danger then are Sucking In
fants! upon how Inconſtant and Slip
pery a plan doth the Health of thei
Innocent Children Sift! It's this, an
ſome other Cauſes, which I ſhall ju
now recount, that are the frequen
occaſions why we hear ſo often th
ſound of the Paſſing Bells of th
Villages about *London*, for ſome on
Child that is undeſervedly Atoning
and Expiating the faults and miſtake
of its Nurſe; and now ending it
ſcarce well begun Life, having me
with ſome unchaſt Intemperate o
froward, and diſhoneſt Nurſe.

But alſo from the foregoing Cau
ſes doth depend, a remark which
a *Divine* of very good Credit and
intire Fame, Rector of the Pariſh o
Haies, twelve miles from *London*, did
make, when he told me with great
Grief

Grief, how his Pariſh which is very large, and of great extent, well Peopled, and ſeated in a moſt pleaſant and wholſom Air was upon his coming to that place filled with Sucking Infants; yet in the ſpace of one year he was aſſiſtant at the burying of them all (if you do except two, and his own only Son; whom, being yet very weak, he did not unadviſedly commit unto my Care, from his Birth.) Yea, he was witneſs that ſame Year to the Interring of the ſame Number which had been twice ſupplyed in a City, perhaps amongſt the greateſt in the World, yet brought to an untimely end by the fault of the Mercenary Nurſes.

Moreover, the thickneſs of Milk, whatever be its cauſe, cannot but produce a great many inconveniences of ſundry kinds; being that the Bodies of Infants, ſhould, of all, be the moſt fluid, and theſe ſmalleſt conduits which are ordained for tranſmitting of the Chyle, ſhould always be kept open: and laſtly, being that this moſt unnatural thickneſs of Food is moſt oppoſite

poſite to that moſt fluid Conſtitution of Infants, and doth give occaſion to all kinds of Obſtructions in the firſt Paſſages.

3. To their over ſoon eating, if not more properly, devouring and ſwallowing down, of fleſhes. For it's moſt admirable that Mothers are not in a fear of killing their Infants, with ſo diſagreeing and improper Food; whom, though they love ſo exceſſively, that they ſeem mad in that paſſion. For who could ſeriouſly think that fleſh, ſo ſolid and compact a ſubſtance, can be at all agreeable with theſe tender Infants, who as yet have got no teeth, at leaſt not ſtrong and firm enough, for the chewing of fleſhes. What man of the leaſt judgment can aſſert the Riot and exceſs of the moſt manly and robuſt Age any way convenient with one, that is ſo tender, and moſt ſimple, and whoſe ſtrength is moſt infirm.

It's certain, that convenient Diet is not to be neglected in any part of our time, but becauſe the Temperament and Conſtitution of Young Ones do th

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ſo eaſily ſuſtain Injuries upon that ſcore; neither have they force enough to ward off Diſeaſes from that hand: therefore there ſhould be greater care taken for the preventing theſe errours and miſtakes. For a cropful of fleſhes too early and untimely devoured, is a moſt fruitful mother of Crudities, which are almoſt inſeparable from this gormandizing Age. Crude and indigeſted food doth neceſſarily produce that corruption of humours; from which not only worms are bred, but alſo theſe various, moſt grievous, and moſt irregular Symptoms, whereby Infants are waſted and do decay, do proceed and have their riſe.

By the way, I muſt obſerve, that the Crudities of Infants are, over and above, daily encreaſed and accumulated becauſe that almoſt all Nurſes do repoſe their Infants for ſleep preſently after Meat of whatever kind.

4. To their ſipping up of Wine and other ſtrong and ſpirituous Liquors imprudently permitted and allowed. And this cauſe, as the former,

mer, is only referrible to the fooliſh indulgency of Mothers. Doubtleſs, they do ſuppoſe, that theſe things, which they reckon good and pleaſant to themſelves, and which do free their hearts from care, cannot be diſagreeing with their Infants. As if, forſooth one Shoe were fitting for every Foot! Truly, theſe very good Women do not conſider, how hard and firm their Hides, and how ſoft and tender the thin Skin of theſe young ones are; they do not remember that one man's Meat (as people ſpeak) is another's Poyſon. Laſtly, they entirely forget how their craving Appetite is ſcarcely quieted with the ſtrongeſt Meats, and how hardly their Infants do digeſt Milk and Panado.

But the nigher that any come to Old Age the more do Wines become agreeable with them, Being, the languiſhing Heat of Old Men doth want a ſupply from volatile Spirits which may be had in great abundance from Wine, both for the encreaſe as alſo for the preſervation of their natural Warmth. Wherefore Wine

is moſt hurtful and inconvenient for the Nature and Conſtitution of Infants, being it is the moſt different and remote from that of old men; for their very weak Nerves are moſt eaſily deſtroyed with it, and their tender Bodies are either colliquated by degrees, or ſuddenly caſt into Fevers with the ſubtile flame and heat of Wine.

There are ſome who would allow Wine to Infants, becauſe of their untimely eating of fleſh. For that they think, that Wine, even in that Age, doth much advance and further the Concoction and Fermentation of Crudities, to which, no doubt, theſe young Ravens are very ſubject. But I ſhall not ſo much here debate, whether one miſtake ſhould cure another, or both be eſchewed, as I ſhall offer to the impartial conſideration of any man, who may compare the Children of poorer People who have a ſimple and ſober Diet, and thoſe of the rich who have all things in plenty and exceſs.

Truly, all kinds of Wine and ſpirituous Liquors more liberally drunk,

drunk, do not only deſtroy the natural Ferment of the Stomach of Children, debauch the Appetite, burn up its Coats and wrinkle them as Parchment over much dried by the fire; but alſo (which is moſt conſiderable in this caſe) do exceedingly injure the Nervous Coat, by which all the Nerves of the Body are weakned and the Animal Spirits driven into confuſion. The Wine which of all leaſt wrongeth that tender Age, is that which is White; in as much as it was reputed cold by the Ancients, though not abſolutely ſo, but in reſpect of all other Wines, whether they be red, yellow or of a Fallow colour. Yet *Galen* ſtrictly diſcharged Children the uſe of every Wine.

All the Cauſes antecedent or mediate of Children's Diſeaſes, however many they really are, or be ſuppoſed, may juſtly be reſolved into this one immediate cauſe, *ſcil.* a very active and prevailing Acid.

The Hiſtory, then, of the more grievous Diſeaſes, wherewith Infants

are

are moſtly affected, is, as followeth.

Their ſtomach whatever be the firſt Cauſe, is always affected with an Acid Diſtemper, whence, their Aliment is reduced, not into that homogeneous Subſtance of Chyle, but into a Poſſet. This inequal condition of the Chyle and Nouriſhment, begot likewiſe from too much Acidity, doth chiefly produce Loathing, Vomiting and ſour Belchings. But if this Diſtemper be protracted, and of greater continuance, they turn pale by degrees, and their diſcolour'd Face is tinged with ſomewhat of a yellow or green Colour. Then doth their Belly ſwell with Wind, and Flatulent Eruptions are carried upward. In the mean while one or two red puſtles (a moſt certain ſign of too-much Acidity) do appear upon their skin, upon ſome upper part of their body, ſometimes, *ſc.* upon both cheeks ſometimes upon their chin, ſometimes upon their Fore-head, or upon their Neck, though ſometimes lower, and the Infant becometh daily worſe. But he alſo breatheth high, and that with a kind

of ſnoring; with which ſymptom he is always affected (eſpecially if the Child be plump) when his Diſeaſe has got into the Category of ſuch as are Acute.

Moreover, he is often troubled with a ſlight, dry Cough, though ſometimes it is ſtrangling and ſuffocative: with a dry Cough, becauſe of the ſharpneſs and Acrimony of the Humours that continually prickle the moſt ſenſible Branches of the Wind-pipe; but the choaking doth proceed from the abundance of Serous and Watry Humours, that ſo fill up and burthen the ſmall Veſicles of the lungs, that it cannot be caſt off and diſcharged. But alſo, they being endued with a great debility and weakneſs of Nerves, and a ſuperlative ſoftneſs and delicacy of Conſtitution, they are not able to ſubſiſt with that violent trouble of Coughing, but do ſuccumb under that unnatural and exceſſive motion of their Breaſt, and their face is blackiſh as that of ſtrangled people.

But, if this coagulated or poſſeted Food, doth fall from their ſto-

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mach into the Inteſtines (as frequently it doth) then Gripes or Colick-pains, greeniſh Excrements, and very often, moſt dangerous Flixes do enſue. And while this Tragedy is in acting in the lower Ventricle, theſe great Pains muſt be attended with more Dramatiſts, and therefore, do introduce Fevers, which, if not kindly entertain'd and dexterouſly managed do cut ſhort the days of a great many Infants; or if the pains being not ſo violent, but, perhaps, ſurrendring to whatſoever an unſkilful Cure, yet doth it terminate into a Bigg-belly, the moſt convenient thing in Nature for producing the Rickets or Kings-evil. A certain ſort of tremulous Mucilage or Gelly (the immediate Origine of Worms) which is ſometimes whitiſh, though ſometimes of a grey and yellow Colour mixed with Green, is naturally, but oftner by Medicaments dexterouſly and skilfully adminiſtred, purged off with the Excrements. They often rub their Noſe, not only when they are troubled with Worms (as Women commonly be-

ſeive) but in every Fever which hath its riſe from a corruption of Humours; for any ſharp Humours carried upward, do affect the thin and ſenſible Membranes of the Noſtrils, either of young or old, in Acute or Chronick Diſeaſes. The afore-mentioned Gripes do continually produce watching, diſquiet and moaning, which the Nurſe doth as often endeavour to allay, by giving it her Breaſt, that there may be ſome ſhort delay or Truce ſtruck up, for her troubleſome buſineſs and employ. But if the Nurſe be oppreſſed with Poverty at home, and therefore be ſometimes forced to leave her Infant diſcharging his Complaints in the ſenſeleſs Air; or being merely mercenary (as moſt ordinarily ſhe is) and not compaſſionating her weeping Infant, it is frequently troubled with ſome one kind of rupture for many years. Moreover, its Milk or Food (while theſe Pains do continue) never duly digeſting but turning Acid, is poſſeted, ſo by little and little it becometh Feverish; his drougth is intended, his Joynts turn flaccid

flaccid, and ſo the tender Infant groweth daily weak and infirm. Upon the cloſe of all this ſickneſs, Convulſive motions and Spaſms do ſeize upon the Members of the Feeble Infant; and when there is no more force and ſtrength in their Nerves for actuating the Muſcles of the Heart, and protruding the Blood (by the Laws of Circulation) into the Arteries, doth caſt up the White of its Eyes to the Heavens, the proper Seat of unviolated Innocency, and endeth untimely its ſhort life, before it hath underſtood the miſeries of living.

If they become ſick about the time of their breeding Teeth; they are affected with a great many of the foregoing Symptoms, and Thruſhes; Ulcers of the Mouth, of a firy hotneſs (a ſort of white Scurf) which do often begin immediately after their Birth, and before the growing of their Teeth, though now and then later, yet about this time do moſt prevail, and do ſometimes ſo bliſter their Mouth, that being overſpread, and every where Ulcerated, it cannot let in the belo-

ved Breasts themselves, nor a Spoon without the greatest trouble and aversation.

Further, the Mouths of Infants are very often so hurt and wounded with Thrushes, that they cannot weep nor let Tears fall from their Eyes for some days; altho' they be tormented with exceeding tenderness and intense heat of Mouth, with a great many other sicknesses that are the ordinary Attendants of Fevers. And therefore I account that change from their being dumb unto their echoing the House with Cries a very good sign.

Boys of greater Age tainted with Feverish Symptoms; do for the most part complain of their head; which pain is no Disease of it self, but sympathetick and derived from the Stomach and lower parts of the Body.

That all these and the like Symptoms do immediately proceed from the posseting and thickness of their Food, especially being greater than can be at all agreeable with the Constitution and Nature of Infants, whose Ca-

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nals and Paſſages ſhould neceſſarily be moſt fluid; and that this poſſeting is oftner produced from ſome degrees of Acidity than any other cauſe, is moſt evident from our Senſes themſelves and the way of Cure (which is excellently effectuated by ſuch things as obtund Acidity, and deoppilate or diſſolve Coagulations.)

The frequent Vomiting of that thick Gelly, and that viſcid and coagulated Phlegm ſomewhat green, when the ſickneſs has advanced; and their breath which hath a very ſour ſmell, are things moſt evident to our ſenſes.

That the green Colour of their Excrements is meerly from Acidity mixed with Bile, will be moſt evident to any who take pleaſure in changing of colours into green with Vinegar and Acid Spirits. Moreover, the ſmell of their green Excrements being always deſigned Acid by the very Nurſes, doth clearly demonſtrate the ſame.

The exceſſive Gripes and pains in their Belly and Paleneſs of Face do confirm the abundance of Acidity; for

ſo ſoon as they are troubled with theſe Pains, they turn pale, though never ſo high colour'd before they were affected with this Diſtemper; except that ſometimes their Cheeks are poſſeſſed with a pleaſant bluſh, which doth eaſily evaniſh into the wonted paleneſs.

En paſſant, I ſhall obſerve that I do by no means hunt or ſue for the honour (if there be any ſuch) of being the Author of a new Hypotheſis; neither think I my ſelf obliged, if I have either excogitated or eſtabliſhed one, to collect all ſorts of arguments (as is cuſtomary) though againſt my Inclination, for gaining credit to the foreſaid Hypotheſis. Being, the chief thing in Medicine, and which can only be ſerviceable to the health of mankind, is ſuch a knowledge of Diſeaſes as is both founded upon, and confirmed by Experience and Practice. For the other ways of explaining Phenomena's however learn'd and ſubtile they may be thought, do rather make a ſhew of an acute Sophiſter, or Philoſopher, improperly ſo called, or very often

often of a moſt ready wit; but ſhall never proclaim him a truely skilled Phyſician, and a Man excelling in his own Trade. For all theſe gay ſpeculations, which are ſo admir'd (as Poetical Flaſhes) by the friſking Spirits of young Men, are ſeldom or never to be found but in the Brain and Fancy of their *Inventor*; and are never ſo often contrived as by thoſe, who are the moſt unſucceſsful Practitioners. But the ſolid and genuine Ideas of Diſeaſes are never to be acquired, or their truth juſtly to be judged or approved of, but by *practice* it ſelf.

I know how obnoxious, and perhaps not undeſervedly, this my Notion of an Acid, which I ſuppoſe to prevail in the moſt remarkable Diſeaſes of Children is to the Cenſure of diligent conſiderers. Yet neither ſhall I too ſtifly, debate whether all the ſigns of Acidity, which ſubtile Men free of buſineſs and given to quibling and ſtrife can remember, do quadrate and exactly agree with that Notion of an Acid, which I maintain does ſo much abound in the Stomachs of In-

fants. My expectation ſhall be abundantly ſatisfied (albeit I take no great pains in poliſhing and diſplaying that Notion) if I ſhall be ſo happy as at length to demonſtrate a more effectual and a more certain Method of Curing than hath been hitherto in uſe, and which I freely leave to the determination of ſuch, as ſhall try the truth of my aſſertions.

Nevertheleſs, I ſhall not paſs over what *Hippocrates*, without all peradventure, chief of all Phyſicians, doth declare at large, in his book concerning the old Medicine, about the Cauſes of Diſeaſes: that, *viz.* he may more throughly demonſtrate that all Diſeaſes have not their riſe from the firſt, but ſecond Qualities. His words then *are theſe:* Οὐ γὰρ τὸ ξηρὸν, ἢ τὸ ὑγρὸν, ἢ τὸ θερμὸν, &c. *They (ſc. the moſt famous of the Old Phyſicians) did not think that man was either injured with what is dry, or moiſt, hot or cold, and that he had no want of any of theſe. But they eſteemed that moſt apt to injure which was moſt potent in its kind, and was above the*

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Conſtitution of Man, ſo that Nature could not overcome it, and this they endeavour'd to extirpate and remove. But the thing that is ſweeteſt is the moſt potent amongſt things that are ſweet, the bittereſt amongſt bitters, the ſoureſt amongſt things that are ſour, and that of every thing, which is in the higheſt degree. For they did clearly ſee that theſe things were in Man, and that it was theſe that did moſt annoy him. For there is in man both Bitter, and Salt, and Sweet, and Acid, and Auſtere, and Inſipid, and a great many more which have different Faculties according to their ſtrength and abundance: And that they are neither perceived, nor do they offend any Man, when they are duly mixed and adjuſted amongſt themſelves: But ſo ſoon as any of them are ſeparated or do appear apart, then are they conſpicuous and do trouble and harm Man. For all theſe meats, which, being eaten, do not agree with us, and do deſtroy our health, are either Bitter and not well mixed, or Salt or Acid, or ſome other way intemperate and exceſſive; and therefore do create trouble

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and diſorder in the Body. And thereafter Οὐ γὰρ ὃ θερμὸν ἐστι τὸ τὴν μεγάλην δύναμιν ἔχον. *For it is not as it is Hot, that it hath ſo great power, but as it is Auſtere and Inſipid or otherways doth more or leſs participate of the foregoing Qualities. Again,* Οὐ διὰ τὸ θερμὸν ἁπλῶς: *men are not Feveriſh meerly becauſe of Heat, neither is it alone the cauſe of the Diſeaſe; for Bitter and Hot, and Hot and Acid, and Salt and Hot, and a great many more are one and the ſame; and again, Cold joyn'd with other Powers,* &c.

From theſe words, and a great many to the ſame ſenſe fully explained in the afore-mentioned Book, it is moſt evident, that our heavenly Old Man, that Star of the firſt magnitude, hath ratified, that theſe ſecond Qualities, *ſc.* Acidity, Bitterneſs, Saltneſs, and the like, are to be conſidered, as the chief Cauſes of Diſeaſes. And therefore I do not doubt to add, that it moſt naturally followeth, that the Cure ſhould mainly be carried on, not ſo much by deſtroying Heat with Cold, as by obtunding and blunting the

the Acidity, altering the Bitter, allaying the Salt, by inciding tough Humours, and rendring more compact ſuch as are thin, by mitigating thoſe that are harſh, and laſtly, by opening the obſtructed paſſages of the Body, and freeing them of their Stuffing.

But perhaps, it may be neceſſary, that I do premiſe ſomething in the place of a Prognoſtick (as is uſual) before we do attempt their Cure.

And truly, the *Prognoſtick*, in my Opinion, doth rather depend upon the method of Cure it ſelf, as that is right, or wrong; as alſo upon the Behaviour of the Nurſe, whether *ſc.* ſhe over-much ſtudieth her own fancy, and be the only wiſe (which, alas! is a moſt ſad conſideration) or whether, ſhe be obedient, and doth faithfully perform and execute what is commanded her, than from the Diſeaſes of Infants and Children. For their Fevers are very ſlight, neither doth their feveriſh Heat ſo much burn, as it is more properly a certain degree and advancement of Heat; except when too too curious Art

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which truſteth to, and relyeth over much upon theſe fiery and ſpirituous Cordials, is moſt unluckily brought in to their Aſſiſtance.

Corpulent and fat Infants troubled with Defluxions, and having an open Mould, are moſt ſubject to the Rickets, Chin-Cough, Kings-Evil, and almoſt incurable Thruſhes.

Lean and Scraggy Children are, of all, the moſt tender and very ſubject to the worſt Fevers, *h. e.* to ſuch as are hotteſt and moſt incenſed, and moſt inimical to the Nervous Kind.

Children which are born by Hyſterick, tender and valetudinary Mothers, which delight much in, and do continually devour unripe Fruits, and Sallads while they are with Child; or at that time do long after ſuch things as are Sour and Auſtere; or by thoſe who are Belly-Gods, and meer Slaves to their Stomach; and laſtly, have their Appetite depraved from whatever Cauſes: Theſe, I ſay, do with great difficulty amend of any great Diſeaſe.

Child-

Children that keep open in their Belly, have their Health better than ſuch as are conſtipate.

The *Spring* and *Summer* are the beſt times for curing of Fevers; but the Harveſt and Winter are not ſo.

From the middle of *July* to the middle of *September*, theſe epidemick Gripes of Infants are ſo common, (being the annual Heat of the Seaſon, doth entirely exhauſt their ſtrength) that more Infants, affected with theſe, do die in one month, than in other three that are more gentle.

Convulſions, or at leaſt ſtarting of their Nerves, coming upon Children weakned by ſome one Diſeaſe, or ſomewhat burn'd up with hot Medicaments, do bring, all their miſeries and troubles, wherewith they are tormented, unto an end.

But as to what may appertain to the *Cure of Infants Diſeaſes*, none of theſe Authors (for as much as I know) who have ordinarily publiſhed Volumes about thoſe, and a great many more things that belong to the curing of Diſeaſes, do ſeem to have accurate-

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ly enough inquired into it. Truly, they have not neglected to describe very diligently a great many Diseases, to rehearse learnedly their Causes and to deliver as well their Diagnostick as Prognostick Signs. They have all trod the same path, and the more Modern (for the most part) have most implicitely and without further examination embraced the Assertions of their Predecessors.

Sylvius de le Boe has wrote the best Treatise of any that ever I did read on the Diseases of Infants, for he did valiantly maintain an Acid to be their true and general Cause, yet he, partly because of his great kindness for some very Volatile Chymical Preparations, and therefore over warm and spirituous, and partly because of his almost constant use of Opiates, which he ordered for the youngest Infants (so that he was characteriz'd and distinguished by the name of the Opiate Doctor) did shake, if not totally destroy by his Practice, what he had in a great deal most learnedly established in his Theory.

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If we therefore, do desire to lay any sure Foundation for the curing of Infants Diseases; we should chiefly eye their natural tenderness and weakness. And we should make such a choice of Medicaments as may be most convenient for these tender ones. For the more gentle and safe these Remedies are which we administer, the event shall the more certainly answer our expectation. And truly, the use of great and generous Medicaments (commonly so call'd) hath never any place in the curing the Diseases of Infants. What avails the continual burning of Fires, for the extracting the Powers and strength of Minerals, when their Bodies are so easily altered? Prithee, what natural Harmony can there be betwixt th' almost impenetrable hardness of Metals and the waxy Softness of the Constitution of Infants? Or how can their weak Appetite, that's scarce able to digest their Milk and Panado that slender food, endure the burning Heat and Caustick Faculty of these most deleterious and inflaming Medicaments? Truely

Truly, even as their food is moſt ſimple, ſo, in all reaſon, ought their Medicaments to be: not much receding from their Natural State, and very free of too too laborious Art.

Being, then, that Acidity is the chief cauſe of all theſe Diſeaſes wherewith this tender age is affected, the whole Artifice of the Cure is hinged upon the defeating of the Acid. Truly, there might a good deal of miſt be raiſed before the Eyes of Novices, that the truth might not be diſcloſed to the ſedulous Inquirers. But to be ingenuous, and if it be lawful to ſpeak truth, and that we may not loſe our Coſt and Pains, whatever things do moſt immediately eliminate the Acid, theſe are they that promote the Cure, and whatever ſerve not that deſign, do more or leſs torment and trouble the tender Bodies of theſe Infants.

But the right management and traitment of the *Acid*, is ſtayed upon theſe *two Views* and Intentions, Firſt *ſc.* That the Acid may be made fit and prepared to be caſt out of the Body. 2. That the Acid thus prepa-

prepared, be eliminated with convenient and proper Medicaments. The one, without the other can never make a perfect Cure, but when joyned, are not only able to defeat Acute Diſeaſes, but do much allay the diſpoſitions to Diſeaſes of greater continuance.

The purging of Young Children in the heighth and vigour of Acute Diſeaſes at firſt view doth ſeem moſt difficult and full of hazard. But the certain advantage from the following method is Apology ſufficient, after Tryal.

It's true, the Purging of people of full age in continued Fevers did make a ſhew both of danger and boldneſs to Novices and th' unexperienced. Notwithſtanding, its event and happy ſucceſs is much approved and made out by the late trials of the moſt skilled Phyſicians. But the incomparable and unparalleled Vanquiſher of Fevers of all kinds, the moſt famous Practitioner Mr. *Sydenham* was the firſt that did ever communicate the benefits and advantages of Purging *even in Fevers themſelves*;

ſelves; who deſignedly did expoſe in his *Monitory Schedule*, that was Printed three years ago, his Method for ſtaving off and driving away that Epidemick Fever, which ſo much rageth at this time. And therefore, he has merited ſo much by this, as I think, no Age (ſo long as the art of Medicine ſhall flouriſh) can paſs by his Name in ſilence: Who likewiſe did not doubt to detect with a ſublime and Maſculine Spirit the hurtful and deadly miſchief of Diaphoreticks over-thwartly and perverſly uſed not only in Forreign Countries, but amongſt our ſelves. He hath inculcated before, in his Works Printed long ago, the great uſe of Purgatives for the Baſtard Inflammation of the Lungs (a Diſeaſe very rife and frequent amongſt us) and a great many more; and, in the Poſtſcript, added to the end of all his Works, he did place the cure of that which he called the *Winter Fever* entirely in Purging. Truly the ardent Affection of that Man, now almoſt ſeventy, and being moſt ſickly and valetudinary,

nary, for the publick good, could not be hindred or interrupted by approaching Death; why at length he ſhould not Communicate his moſt compleat and exact Obſervations upon this matter, in that *golden Schedule*.

But that *Purging* (though it be not enroll'd amongſt the ſecrets of Curing, neither is accounted among the Wonders of Chymy) is amongſt the beſt helps that the fruitful inventions of Curious Men have at any time diſcovered; I am induced to believe chiefly upon this account: Becauſe, none can be in perfect health, at leaſt, not abide therein for any time, who have not Evacuations by their belly once a day: Which natural evacuation is no leſs neceſſary for the maintaining and the preſervation of Health, than our daily food for the nouriſhing of our Body. For the way of living doth but as much require, that the beſt and moſt ſucculent part of our food, be carried by the Lacteal Veins for nouriſhment to our Body, as that the worſt and groſſer

groſſer part (which too long retain'd, doth caſt forth hurtful, yea venemous, ſcents) be by Nature or Art caſt out by the common Privy of the Body. Truly, *Purging* hath moſt juſtly acquired to it ſelf that Reputation and Renown, that in common diſcourſe it alone hath the very ample and honourable name of *Phyſick*.

It hath been my conſtant cuſtom, theſe laſt ſeven Years to enjoyn Purging in the Fevers of Children and the youngeſt Infants, according to the preſcript of that commended Method; altho, I did ſet it at nought for theſe People of full Age: And neither can I expreſs how much it did anſwer my expectation and deſign.

Wherefore, when at firſt I did ſeriouſly read th' afore mentioned Schedule, I had as great joy and gladneſs of Spirit, as if I had received ſome ſignal favour from God. Therefore, I was eaſily perſwaded moſt ſucceſsfully to try that method of Purging of People of full Age, who had found before the moſt deſired event of it in the Feavers of young ones.

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But the *first Indication* in the Cure of the Fevers of Infants, is to *prepare* the *Acid* aright. And it shall become most evident, that Acids must of necessity be prepared, before they can be purged off with advantage, if we will but a little consider the nature of an Acid: If *viz.* we shall reflect upon its great power of Coagulating and Posseting; if, as the general cause of Obstructions, which do arise from it; if the natural tendency of all Liquors, if you do except the most Spirituous, into an Acid; if the great trouble that Physicians meet with in the Curing of these people, whose Bodies do abound with Acidity; and, above all, if we shall consider those *Gripes* which attend the purging of these Bodies, that abound with Acidity, without preparation.

I know that this saying, *Preparation of humours*, may be read amongst a great many Authors. And their design was, that the ensuing Purgative might have the better event. They did intend to attenuate gross humors, mitigate hot ones, to open the Obstructed

ſtructed Paſſages, or to force theſe by Diaphoreticks through the Pores of the Skin. But they muſtered up againſt theſe, I know not what great train of Syrups, Simple diſtill'd Waters and a great many ſuch trifles, which were of no uſe for the deſigned preparing or altering of the Body. And the time which ſhould have been ſpent, in ſubjugating the acute *Diſeaſe*, was ſquander'd away in idleneſs, and ignorance, if not worſe.

But, I think, this whatever *preparation* had its riſe, from that common, but not throughly underſtoop Aphoriſme of *Hippocrates* §. 1. N. 12. *Things Concocted, not Crude, are to be medicated.* And I do believe, that the continual wreſting of this great Canon into Senſes very ſtrange and forreign to the purpoſe, is the Cauſe, why ſo many famous Phyſicians in the by-paſt Ages have ſo little dreamed of the benefit and advantage of purging in continued Fevers. For indeed the firſt beginnings of Fevers (and eſpecially after the ſick perſons are confin'd to a warm Bed) do

do very often give most evident signs, of Crudity; the assistant Physicians, however happy Practitioners they be upon other occasions, for the most part do instantly betake themselves to Diaphoreticks as their only refuge, and they are as much affrightned at the very naming and mentioning of Purging, as the *Foolish Nurses*.

Neither am I ignorant, that some Authors have had long Disputes about Purging in Feavers, as almost in all other Diseases; but if I may speak my mind in few words, they have rather designed, with many words, to fill up volumes, to amuse the Minds of their Readers, and to shew their great Learning, than ei the to illustrate or determine the Truth. *Sydenham* the great Ornament and Blazing Star of this Age, having a more than ordinary Masculine Spirit, and a most sublime Understanding, hath made good, *h. e.* hath more fully compleated by his Practice and manifold Reasonings that Affair, in which the other Authors have truly cheated and couzen'd the World.

The preparation of Humours by Alexipharmacks and Sudorificks in Fevers, did more further their Crudity, than Concoction. Truly, if at any rate they must be said to prepare, yet no other thing, but an untimely Death, while they do most certainly procure Frenzies, Convulsions, and a great many most deplorable Symptoms, by forcing up these Crudities from the lowest parts of the Body into the Head.

If in the beginning of Feavers (whether they be Essential or Symptomatick) we shall delay, and put off till to morrow, these necessary Evacuations in the expectation of the lingring Concoction, how soon doth that too irrevocable and golden opportunity pass away? The only time, wherein the beginning of the ensuing Cure was to be made, wherein there was sufficient strength, and in which alone there can be advantage by Evacuations, yet is spent in the Administration of Cordials and the vain and uncertain trial of the

Feaver-

Fever-vanquiſhing Medicaments of the Chymiſts; and the Patient juſt now ſtrong, endeth his days furious and mad. Moreover, I aſſert, that notwithſtanding the blind prejudice of men, Evacuations duly made, do more reduce crude Urine to their deſired Concoction, and the Patient unto his Health, than any thing yet known to man.

The preparation then (of which I ſpeak, is not to be eſſayed with ſweating Medicaments, properly ſo called, *i.e.* ſuch as warm the Body, which upon no account are agreeable with tender Infants, or Children, but on the contrary, are moſt hurtful. Sith, the moſt temperate things ſhall moſt ſecurely abſorbe the prevailing Acidity, by little and little they mitigate Ebullitions, and become the moſt ſafe and powerful Anodynes. Theſe are Crabs Eyes and Claws, Oyſter-ſhells, of Wilks, Cuttle-bone, Egg-ſhells, Chalk, Coral, Coraline, Pearls, the Mother of Pearls, both the Bezoars, burn'd Harts-horn,

burn'd Ivory, the Bone of a Hart's-heart, the Shavings of Hart-horn, of the Unicorn's-horn, Bole Armenick, ſealed Earth, Blood-ſtone, *&c.* Among the Compounds, the Powder of Crabs Claws compounded, the Goack-ſtone, and the Powders for making the Confection of Hyacinth, take place.

Before all, I muſt obſerve, leſt the moſt neceſſary liberality of Phyſicians toward the poor ſhould be interrupted, that theſe precious Medicaments brought from afar out of the *Indies* (for as much as I could obſerve) have no more pleaſant and benign effect, than thoſe of a leſſer value, and which the wiſe Providence of God hath abundantly ſupplyed for the manifold uſes of mankind.

And therefore I cannot recommend the Magiſteries of any precious Stone, however they be praiſed by a great many. Surely, they have changed their, whatever, native Power, into ſuch as is very Foreign. And which,

before

before were moſt convenient for abſorbing the Acid, but being now neither ſweet nor ſour, are only made uſeleſs by too curious Art.

Of deſign, have I not mention'd the boaſting Accounts of Volatile Salts, whether they be Spirituous or Oleous, not of the Bezoard Mineral, lunar or ſolar; nor of the Spirit of Sal-armoniack or Hart's-horn; yet the uſe of theſe Spirits is not to be intirely laid aſide, even for theſe young ones: Becauſe, they do excellently abſorb Acidity, but are moſt dexterouſly to be adminiſtred, becauſe of the great Heat that attendeth them. Upon this ſcore, your lixivial Salts, the hot Cordial Waters, as the Compound-Pæony-Water, the Plague-Water, Aqua Cœleſtis, Mirabilis, the ſtrong Cinnamon-Water, and the like, do fall much ſhort of their wonted Fame, unleſs they be mixed with others, that are more temperate, in ſo very ſmall a Quantity, that their burning Heat doth become altogether unperceptible to the Taſte. For theſe

Medicaments that overheat the Body; whatever be their Fame or Ineſtimable Value, though they ſhould moſt impudently promiſe immortality in ſelf; yet will they eaſily conſume the Bodies of young ones, and by degrees diſperſe their natural Heat, or turn it to that which is Feaveriſh, and laſtly become as uſeleſs for that tender Age, as Milk and Panadoe, for quieting the craving Stomach of a Plough-man. For which Reaſons, *Galen* did moſt ſtraitly bar Children from the uſe of his Treacle, however juſtly prepar'd, which tho' he ſo highly eſteemed, that he thought it an All-heal and Univerſal Remedy.

That the foregoing temperate Powders do abſorbe Acidity, is a thing ſo well known, that it doth need no proof. And that they are the moſt ſafe, moſt certain and never-failing Anodynes in the Gripes of Children, ſhall be evinced by giving them in a more liberal than the ordinary Doſe, *h. e.* in a ſufficient quantity for attaining the deſigned end.

end. Moreover, I do boldly assert, that the mentioned Powders dexterously administred, do, with the same certainty that we know that the effects of Rhubarb are purgative, allay and assuage all the Pains and Disquiet of Infants from whatever Cause, except there be no hope left from whatever Remedies, because of some great Defect of the chief parts.

If in any violent Inflammation, we should let six Ounces of Blood, and if twenty, at least, were requisite, why should we accuse Blood-letting as useless in that Disease, when the too spare Administration of that Remedy is only to be blamed. Likewise, if one or two Ounces of the foregoing Powders, were requisite for the allaying of these pains, wherewith Infants are affected, what great success could we expect from the imperfect use of one or two Drams, when, at the same time, an Ounce is necessary? An exact knowledge of Medicaments is the slenderest, if not the meanest accomplishment of a good and skilful Physitian.

The right use of Medicaments for satisfying the designs of curing, the adjusting both the kind and quantity of Medicaments to the particular Constitution of the Patient, from a quaint Reflection upon the nature of the present Disease; the exquisite knowledg of the Constitution, especially of people of full Age, *h. e.* whether it be *Sanguine* or Melancholick; and whether the Feaver doth mostly affect the Blood, or whether Spirits be wanting and their strength weakned by that bustle and trouble; and lastly, the right knowledge of appointing Diet, are all more requisite to make a good Physician, than the most numerous Provision of Medicinal Receipts, whence ever Collected. And if that be not true, the Apothecary being most Learned in Receipts will easily excel the most Learned Physician, and his pratling Servant be equal to his Master; and also a Nurse, or at least, the babling and Cup-Gossip Women being enriched with Books

of

of Receipts preſerved from Generations, ſhall carry the Prize and Glory from the moſt Learned Phyſitian and the Apothecary, howſoever converſant in the Preſcriptions of Phyſitians.

But that we may to our purpoſe, I uſe to help an Infant of a Year old, that is feaveriſh or tormented with Gripes (as it is for the moſt part) with theſe ſorts of Medicaments.

℞ of the compound Powder of Crabs-Claws, of Pearls prepared, of each ℥i. mix all, and make a Powder to be divided into ſix equal parts.

Or ℞. of the Oriental Bezoard, of Pearls prepar'd, of Crabs-Eyes prepar'd, an. ℥ſs. of the Species for the Confection of Hyacinth ℈i. make a Powder to be divided after the ſame manner.

Or ℞. of the ſimple Powder of Crabs-Claws, ℥i. of Crab's Eyes prepared ℈ij. of Cocheneal viij. gr. mix all, and make a fine Powder to be

divided into six Doses. Let him take one instantly, let it be reiterated (if necessity doth require it) two hours after, and henceforth every 4th. hour, for the first two days, unless that Sleep intervene. Let the Powders be given in a spoonful of the following Julep, drinking another after all.

℞ of the Alexiterious Milk water ℥iv. of Black Cherry Water, ℥ii. of the Compound Pæony-Water, of Plague-Water ana ℥ii. of Pearled Sugar ℥ß. mix all, and make a Julep.

Or ℞ of Penny Royal Water, of the alexiterious Milk-water, ana ℥iij. of the Syrup of Clove Gillyflowers ℥vi. M.

Or ℞ of Sweet Almonds, freed from their Husks, in number X. Contuse them in a Marble Mortar, pouring upon them by degrees, of Barley water, of the Alexiterious milk water, ana lib.ß. strain it, and to the colature, add of weak Cinnamon-water ℥vi. of white Sugar ℥ß. M. and make an emulsion.

Sometimes I use Juleps full of Pearls (omitting every thing else) ordering the

the Glaſs to be well ſhaken before they are poured out.

℞ of black Cherry Water ℥iv. of the whole Citron ℥ij. Mirabilis, of Pearls prepar'd ana ʒii. of white Sugar ℥ſs. M. and make a Julep; of which let him have three ſpoonfuls as before.

But if the Infant be troubled with a Cough, the mentioned Powders are to be taken more ſparingly; in lieu of which, he may take half a ſpoonful of a thin Lohoch or Electuary.

℞ of Coralline pulveriz'd of the ſimple Powder of Crabs-Claws ana ʒiſs. of the Syrup of Maiden-hair, of the Syrup of Althæa ana ʒi. of the Syrup of the Balſam of Tolu ℥ſs. of the water of wild Poppy Flowers ℥ſs. for diluting all; M. Bole Armenick is moſt appoſitely mix'd amongſt theſe, becauſe, it doth moſt powerfully ſtop the Defluctions that fall down upon the Lungs. The Juice of Penny-royal, in which when warmed, there is Sugar-candy diſſolved, is amongſt the beſt of Remedies.

The

The Oyl of ſweet Almonds, is alſo very proper, if it doth agree with the taſte of the Infant. Likewiſe vive Sulphur, or the Flowers of Brimſtone (having a wonderful virtue in drying, penetrating, and diſcuſſing Humours ſtuff'd up in any part of the Body) mixed with ſuch things as abſorbe Acidity, are very uſeful for groſs and phlegmatick Conſtitutions. Neither hath Sulphur any hurtful or deleterious Faculty (as *Crato* and ſome other Learned Men did unjuſtly ſuſpect) but is of a moſt preſervative and expulſory Virtue, which is moſt oppoſite to Corruption of Humours.

The frequency of the Adminiſtration of theſe Powders cannot be determin'd, but are to be reiterated accordingly as the Symptoms are more gentle or violent. This only I ſhall reſume, that all the Pains, Diſquiet, and Watchings of Infants, are as certainly aſſuaged with teſtaceous Medicaments, as the Pains and Watchings of older people are eaſed and allayed by Narcoticks.

But

But here, any who hath but the leaſt ſmack of Phyſick may object, that the giving of theſe Powders is no new thing. To whom I only do reply, that indeed, the fooliſh, ſpare and niggardly uſe of theſe Medicaments, hath been known too long, and to too too many; but that never any did inculcate either ſo reiterated, or ſo great Doſes of them, nor yet the enſuing neceſſity of purging. There's a known Story (and any man may draw the parallel with ours) of a certain merry Man, who when he had boaſtingly defyed the Byſtanders, to fix an Egg upon either of its ends, neither any of them, after a great deal of Trial, could ſee through, or unriddle the Myſtery, he himſelf, breaking a little both ends of the Egg, in a trice removed all their Aſtoniſhment, and at the ſame time made them break forth into laughter. For when it was known, it did become moſt eaſy to the whole Company.

I order them to be purged upon the third day, after I am called, unless the Small-Pox, Measles or Scarlet Feaver do appear, and Infants of one Year after this manner.

℞ of the Syrup of Cichory with Rhubarb ℥ii. of the best Rhubarb in Powder, gr. xv. or ℈i. of the Alexiterious Milk-water ℥i. or of small Cinnamon Water, gut. xxx. to dilute all. M.

Or ℞ of the Syrup of Purging Thorn ℥iſs. or ℥ii. of the Powder Diaſenna gr. viii. M.

℞ of the Counteſs of *Warwicks* Powder, as it's deſcrib'd in the laſt Edition of the *London* Diſpenſatory, in the reſt under the name of the Cornachine Powder, gr. vi. Let him have it in a ſpoonful of black Cherry Water, ſweetned with a little Sugar.

℞ of ſweet Almonds, No. iij. Contuſe them in a Marble Mortar, pouring upon them by degrees ℥i. of Barley, or of any other ſimple Water. Diſſolve in the Colature ℥iii. or ℥ſs. of the beſt Manna. M. and make a purging Emulſion.

℞

℞ of lenitive Electuary ʒii. or iij. dissolve it in ʒi. of the alexiterious Milk-Water.

For irregular Symptoms arising from a great corruption of Humours, I do very much use gr. vi. of the black Mineral afterward described, or gr. iv. of sweetned ☿ with as much of the Flowers of Brimstone mixed together in a Glass Mortar, and given at Night in some pleasant Syrup, purging the next day.

If the sick Infant be three or four years old, or hath passed the hazard of breeding Teeth, and especially if there be any considerable suspicion of Worms or Putrefaction of Humours for some time contracted, there is nothing better than a Bole of that Powder last mentioned, and it may be made with Marmalade of Quinces, or confected Orange Peel, pulped through a Hair-Searce.

These kind of Boles do very much avail for those, who are ordinarily constipate in their Belly, and are not easily purged; in as much as they do prepare, so that the Purga-

tive which is ordered the next day, hath a better and easier Operation.

I do sometimes also order the following Plaister, or the like, to be applyed upon the Navel.

℞ of the best Aloes from *Socotra* ℥i. of the leaves of Savine, of the tops of the lesser Centaury, of the Flowers of Chamomile made into a Powder ana ℈i. of Venice Turpentine as much as is sufficient to make all into a Plaister. Spread a little of the Plaister *de Cymino* upon its Margine, that it may stick faster to that place.

Of all Purgatives there are none more innocent, and that are more agreeing with Infants, than the well-known and very much used Rhubarb, which pleasantly and safely doth remove the Subject matter of the Feavers of these tender ones, which doth easily purge and strengthen their Stomach and whole Body loaden'd and oppressed with vitious Humours, and which, upon that account, doth best agree with Infants, Boys, teeming Women, old People and such

as

are weak through any Diſeaſe. Truly, Rhubarb doth more juſtly merit the Title of a Hiera or ſacred Medicament, than Aloes, ſo exceedingly commended by the Ancients and more Modern, which has got the firſt place, and kept for the Baſis of all the Shop-Pills; which indeed doth ſometimes deſerve very great Praiſe, upon the account of its remarkable bitterneſs, yet it doth not unjuſtly undergo ſome Tache and Diſhonour, becauſe of its Acrimony, Sharpneſs, and its exceſſive Heat, which it doth communicate to the Body.

A Powder like the former is, after the operation of ſome gentle Purgative, to be given at night; and thereafter are to be reiterated three or four times, at a convenient ſeaſon, for two days more; and upon the third the Purgative is to be given, the quantity of which may, now, be known by the operation of the former.

Theſe things being done aright, the moſt grievous Symptoms do ordinarily diſappear; or at leaſt, are

ſo

ſo much allayed, that the Patient, who was juſt now in great danger, is eſteemed from the leaſt ſuſpition, by better Health.

The ſame method (under whatever Form) of preparing and purging off the Humours, may be taken with Children of more years, only Doſes and Quantities of Medicaments are to be diſcreetly changed.

You muſt obſerve, that the firſt Purge we give to Children in Feavers, be not only gentle, but alſo of a leſſer Doſe than uſual; and that ſometimes, in caſe of a bound Belly, a very mild Clyſter made of ℥iv. of Cows Milk ſweetned with Sugar, and to which is added a little Salt, is to be injected on the night that immediately precedeth the firſt Purgative.

Moreover, if the Purgative ſhall prove too weak, it may be ſharpned with ℈i. or two of the Cryſtal of Tartar, diſſolved in ſome ſpoonfuls of weak Oat-broth, or the like.

But you muſt eſpecially take care, that you only uſe pure and well-prepar'd

par'd Cryſtal of Tartar, and not that which is adulterated, and is commonly ſold, and which is little better than crude Tartar it ſelf.

If any great Sickneſs doth betake an Infant that is fat, plump, and of a very moiſt Conſtitution, which eaſily doth degenerate into an Acid (and eſpecially in Winter) ſo that the ſour Corruption cannot entirely be defeated by twice Purging after the foregoing manner; then, you muſt perſiſt in the ſame method, until the Sickneſs doth quite evaniſh: But that the ſpace of one or two days muſt be allowed for the taking of theſe Powders, that alter Acidity.

Neither could I ever obſerve any inconveniency or bad conſequence attend ſo frequent Purging; but the ſtrength that was formerly loſt, did ſeem to be renewed.

Only, you muſt beware, that in the purging of Infants, upon no occaſion whatever, you give any Purgative that may maſter its ſtrength.

Wherefore, I cannot paſs by what *Hippocrates*, the greateſt maſter of Phyſick,

Physick, doth learnedly declare, in his Book about Purging Medicines; but not so well understood. *Whoever, then, are seized with strong Fevers, are not to be purged until the Fever doth remit. If otherwise, yet not within fourteen days. For their Flesh and Stomachs, being they are hot, do receive the Medicament, and are not purged; the Feaver encreaseth, their Colour is ruined, and they have a sort of Kings-Evil. For when the Bile is chafed and put in motion, the sick Person will neither sup nor drink, but loaths every thing, and very often dieth. But, if he survive that time, and his Fever doth remit together with the operation of the Purgative, he recovereth. Wherefore, we ought not to give purging Medicines in violent Fevers. Bnt if any do want them, you may give an infusion by Clyster, as often as you list. For in that, there is less hazard.*

We may observe from these words of our Master: 1. That he doth speak concerning the Fevers of those of full Age, which are usually great and

and moſt ardent, but are not to be underſtood of thoſe of Infants and Children, which are naturally gentle, and not ſo eaſily inflam'd. 2. That the purging Medicines in his time were moſt violent, ſtrong and poyſonous; as *Elaterium*, *Colocynth*, *Hellebor*, and the like, but the great part of our Lenitives that are moſt gentle, yea moſt temperate, if ſome of them be not actualy cold, were as unknown to the wiſe men of that Age, as the Antipodes, the new world, or laſtly the art of printing. 3. That *Hippocrates* doth ſpeak of Feavers in their natural ſtate and condition, and as they are left to themſelves, even as his Deſcriptions of epidemick Diſeaſes truly and accurately contain it; neither muſt he be underſtood, after what manner the art of the following, eſpecially of the preſent Ages (however things preſent be ill ſpoken of by the Envious) being promoted and made more perfect (which our Poſterity, if I be not in a huge miſtake, will moſt thankfully bring into remembrance) at length hath taught, how to prepare aright, that

that they may be purged off, and very much allay or totally to overcome their Fury, by liberally blooding such, as are of full Age, upon the day that preceedeth the Purging. 4. You must consider that *Hippocrates* doth teach in this place, that if he who is affected with a Fever hath taken a purgative, and, perhaps, doth escape the hazard of that day; shall instantly, *h.e.* at that same very time be restored to his Health. Which I have often observed to be true, and that Feaverish Boys have shaken off all the Symptoms of their Feavers, after the first Purgative hath ended its operation, but especially in the spring time or Summer.

These things then being premised, I say that *Hippocrates* did judge aright of the deadly effects of Purging Medicaments, as those of his Age, being very strong, were unskilfully given in hot Fevers, not having let blood before hand. But, we take a sooner and more secure method for the recovering them to health, if blood be liberally let of those of full Age, and

especially

especially if they be of a Sanguine or robust constitution, upon the day that precedeth the purging; or if the bodies of young ones be prepared with testaceous Medicaments and such as do blunt the Acid, that the chief cause of the Feaver may the better be utterly purged off, than can be, by whatever Cordials or Diaphoreticks.

But the true and chief reason, why purging in Acute Diseases hath been so ill thought of, by very learned Physicians, seemeth to me (quietly and under thumb) to be this: because *viz.* they did drive, as people speak, *the plough before the Oxen*, *h.e.* they did purge before blooding, or at least having no thought of it, where it was most requisite, did rashly give some one of the strongest Purgatives.

Albeit, that any notable Translation of the subject matter of the Fever into the Lungs, and Chin-coughs, do advise Blood-letting for the youngest Infants, yet it is most evident, that it is not a Remedy naturally convenient

ent for them, neither is it more contradictory and unfitting for this most tender, then decrepit Old Age. And therefore its help is not to be invoked for all the Diseases of Infants, except in the Chin-coughs, or any other Coughs that do attend and are concomitants of Fevers that do suddenly begin; and unless for grievous contusions, which do sometime occur. For it is not supposible that Infants being nourished with thin and slender Food, should be affected with a true Plethory, however florid they be. They do all abound with Humidity, which is easily changed into a Præternatural Acid, the cause of all their Diseases. Neither can I be made believe that blood-letting can alter and correct an humid Constitution, especially when it hath already degenerated into Acidity.

There are some who, through an obstinate itch of contradicting, do blame and accuse the use of Blood-letting even for people of full Age. And these are the Through-followers and Disciples

Disciples of peaceable *Helmont*, that most trusty Friend of the Old Medicine; these happy and fortunate Heirs to so great Secrets, of which neither Physick or the Common-Wealth have been worthy. It's they, *viz.* who have succeeded to a not common sort of Chymistry, unknown to all skilled Physicians, but which produceth wonderful Effects to these Philosophers by the fire.

All testaceous Medicaments do wonderfully dry, and, therefore, are very proper for the curing of these Diseases which proceed from too much Humidity, and for these Constitutions which so much abound with it. But the Constitution of boys is most humid, because it is of all the most delicate and soft. But they are also somewhat adstringent, which is lost by burning, yet thereby do they assume a good deal of Acrimony and Hotness, which are most evident in Quick-lime, and a great many more Chymical Medicaments. But they do also most powerfully blunt and defeat Acidity, which as naturally attendeth the corruption

of Aqueous Humidity, as Heat doth Fire. Moreover, testaceous Medicaments do not at all warm their tender bodies; which consideration doth easily induce me to prefer them to all other in the cure of Infants Diseases.

But there are other things for which I recommend the use of Testaceous Medicaments for Children. Their Stomach is endued with a devouring and insatiable sort of Ferment, which delicate and liquid Food cannot still & quiet for any time: Being it must be blunted with Butter which swimmeth long upon the upper Orifice of the Stomach, or be nourished with Panado or Pudding, which are not easily cast out of the Ventricle. And I have frequently observed sick children feeble and dull, only because they were nourished with too thin and liquid Food. Wherefore, testaceous Medicaments are, upon many Accounts, very agreeable with the Nature and Constitution of Children; neither doth doth that change or alteration made by them, in the Stomach, wear off so soon as that which is made by Liquid Medicines. That

That I may say nothing of very many Fowls, which, when drooping by a Pica or depraved Appetite, have been recovered by Sand cast amongst, and swallowed down with their Food, as the Poultrey-women do very well know.

By testaceous Medicines, I do not only mean strictly those made of Shells, but Coral also, Corallin, both the Bezoars, and the like, which are known to absorbe Acidity, and are of the same nature, although they be quite of another Origine.

These Medicaments have been much used by Physicians, but their use, as adjusted to Children's Constitutions, was either altogether unknown, or was of very small help and advantage. For their too too spare Dose, was truly the cause, why Physicians, in the Watchings and Pains of Infants, fled from these sure and safe Remedies, unto Opiats, which are by far the more dangerous, if not hurtful and diametrically opposite to their Nature and Constitution.

And I cannot but relate, how I was once mocked by a very famous Physician upon this account: When *viz.* at my desire he was called for assisting in the cure of a Noble Child, the Heir of very great Possessions, who was ordinarily entrusted to my care, and at that time was sick of a most dangerous Feaver, and when, he proposing a Narcotick instantly to be given, unexpectedly found me refractory to his design; *You*, said he, *if so you be resolved, do seem to practise after a way that's obsolet and out of fashion*; to whom I replyed; *That I did not, neither would I ever practise for Children as is now the custom.* Being, I do as surely, yea more certainly (unless I be entirely deceived) and, at least, more safely allay all their Gripes, lessen their Watchings, and asswage their Pains, by the fore-going Medicaments, than any can do (however they esteem Narcoticks) by these kind of Remedies, given with the greatest hazard of their life.

I know no ſuch mad admirers of Opiats that ever recommended their uſe for the weakeſt Conſtitutions; though ſome, even in this caſe, have covertly tryed their ſtrength, Remembering, perhaps, the proverb, *that dead Men tell no Tales.* But being the Pulſe of Infants is of all the moſt weak, their Conſtitution naturally the moſt tender, and their ſtrength very infirm, I cannot conceive, why any ſhould make choice of uncertain and dangerous Medicaments for the curing of Infants Diſeaſes, when ſafer, yea the moſt ſafe may be as eaſily purchaſed.

This alſo I ſhall add, that ſcarce any of their Maladies however tormenting, did require the leaſt taſting of Narcoticks, properly ſo called, ever ſince I had ſufficient knowledge of the moſt anodyne, yea ſo poriferous power, for Infants, of theſe teſtaceous Medicaments; providing, they be given in quantity ſufficient for attaining the Deſign.

But as no Opiats are to be approved of, for Infants Diſeaſes, ſo neither can I recommend any liberal uſe of theſe hot Medicaments, however ſalutiferous and cordial they be in their Name. For the word Cordial hath been curiouſly and with abundance of artifice contrived for the ſoothing of all the Gay-women, for the taking of Country-women, who, very often, dwell far from skilful Phyſicians; for good Matrons who, with ſo great honour, uſe theſe Cordials for all Diſeaſes in their Eleemoſynary Practice; and laſtly, for pleaſing the ignorant upon all occaſions. For who could expect any evil by the taking of a Cordial? Yet it may be a queſtion amongſt Learned Phyſicians, whether of thoſe who have ended their days by a natural Death, more have truly died by Diſeaſes or by theſe Cordials. It is moſt certain, that whatever things do encreaſe the Symptoms of the Diſeaſe, augment Drought, make the Tongue dry, or intend the Feveriſh Heat, are of all, leaſt convenient

ent for, and agreeing with that tender Age, that can give no reſiſtance to any Injury that is offer'd unto it. And truly, I have always found ſundry, that I ſay not deadly, miſtakes attend that hot guiding of Infants, when I could never obſerve the leaſt inconveniency from the frequent uſe of theſe temperate Medicaments.

But any may object, that Obſtructions muſt of neceſſity be produced by the uſe of theſe hard and almoſt flinty Medicaments, and that theſe things ſhould render their moſt tender Conſtitution, and the moſt ſmall paſſages of their Body very ſubject thereunto.

But that we may the better obviate this Objection, you muſt remember, that the genuine Parent of all Obſtructions is an Acid Diſtemper, which Infants do frequently contract from the coldneſs of the Air and the the tenderneſs of their Conſtitution, however delicate and pure their Food be. And therefore, whatever things

do correct, mitigate or blunt this Acid Indiſpoſition, or can diſſolve Coagulations (all which, theſe do without the leaſt addition of Heat) are moſt fit to remove Obſtructions and the great Train of Symptoms, which proceed from that Cauſe.

Others perhaps will accuſe me, that I do too eaſily paſs by the moſt famous Doctrine of the Criſis; and that I may ſeem to forget the computation of critical Days, ſo nicely inſtituted by the Ancients, and much commended to this day, by ſuch as admire only things that are paſt underſtanding. Therefore, I ſay, being the Criſis is only a ſudden change in the Diſeaſe, either to Health or Death, it doth entirely depend, for as much as I can obſerve, upon the method of Cure (eſpecially in theſe tender ones, of which we ſpeak) and is haſtned or produced by the induſtry or unskilfulneſs of Art. For, being the Cure is mainly ſtayed upon general Evacuations duly made, theſe Crudities which are

the

the cauſe of Fevers, are ſooner concocted than at any other time, part of the Morbifick Matter is immediately eliminated, and the reſt exceeding the natural ſtrength, giveth way to Medicaments dexterouſly adminiſtred. But, when the Humours are exagitated, and the Spirits driven to greater confuſion by Diaphoreticks and Cordials ſo called, and the whole ſtreſs left upon Clyſters, which never paſs the groſs Tripes in perfect ſtrength, as the Concoction ſo the Criſis, is too late, if ever to be expected, after ſo learned and ſo ſolemn a Train of Medicines.

But laſtly, a Criſis, methinks, is nothing elſe than the laſt effort of Nature, to evacuate with all its power the morbifick Matter by convenient Paſſages. And that hapneth very often with us by ſweating, becauſe of the Croſs uſe of warm Guiding. Though very often by *blooding at Noſe, by Stool, by Vomit, and ſometime by Urine.* All which, do ſufficiently prove, that Nature her

ſelf, the beſt and wiſeſt Phyſitian, did never deſign or endeavour any other way of judging Fevers, than by timely *Evacuations*.

There are many things variouſly written and maintained by Arguments in this Learned Age, concerning the uſe of Precipitating Medicaments in Phyſick, as that all Diſeaſes wherewith man is affected, might eaſily be over-come, and caſt off, if we had a perfect knowledge of the proper and ſpecifick Precipitating Medicine fitted to every Diſeaſe. But you muſt obſerve, that we are ſpeaking of the Acute and Feaveriſh Diſtempers of Children, which do quickly determine of their life; and not of thoſe that are laſting, which give greater delay to the Curer, and do more ſafely allow of a curious Tryal of the new Powers of things. Again, Precipitation is the ſeparation of the groſſer parts, which by the ſtrength of a diſſolving Acid, do han g imperceptible in any clear Liquor untill they fall to the ground, being

being freed of their Bonds, by the help of ſuch things as defeat the Acid. Moreover, the *Crudity*, which we conſtantly ſee in Fevers, is, methinks, the genuine off-ſpring of prevailing Acidity; and the concoction a ſign of its being defeated, and overcome by Nature. And therefore artificial *Purging* bringeth to the ground of the Body theſe Crudities which were carried upward, and ſeemeth more properly than all other Medicaments to precipitate, that at length they may be caſt out by Urine or Stool. But alſo, whatever other kind of Medicaments (tho ſome airy metaphyſical Brains, Philoſophers, as they call themſelves, do think quite otherwiſe) is endued with a Precipitating Faculty, yet ſcarce doth it, in any meaſure, produce that effect, but as it is *Cathartick*. For neither muſt it be thought that Precipitation can ſo eaſily be performed in a Body of divers parts, various Juices and Humours, and of ſo many Paſſages and Windings, as a Juggling Chymiſt, by pouring in Liquors of different

rent ſorts, doth wonderfully change their Colours, or ſo ſoon as he doth make his Precipitations, called Magiſteries. Being, then, that *Fevers* do aſſault the vital and upper parts, and ſo leave no time for uncertain and dangerous Trials, it becometh a wiſe Phyſitian not only to appeaſe and allay the ſubject matter of Fevers with fictitious and *precipitating* Medicines of no value, but with all ſpeed to root it out, with ſuch as are true and genuine, *h. e.* by timely *Evacuations.*

But being it has been, yea is, the cuſtom of many famous Phyſitians, to haſten the defeat of Fevers *by Sudorificks*, it may much concern us to add ſomething upon that ſubject.

So ſoon as they obſerve any perſon ſeized with an *Epidemick Fever*, immediately they dream of, I know not what ſort of Malignity, and this they conſtantly ſtrive to expel with very hot *preſerving and ſweating* Medicaments. In the mean while, the gentle, meek, and not at all unruly *Fever*, by

by the very cure is (if at all) rendred *Malignant*. For when the Serum, the common Vehicle for carrying the Blood through the Veins and Arteries, is conſumed by untimely Sudorificks, it is no wonder that the groſſer parts of the Blood are interrupted in their motion, and do a little Stagnate; and that thereby, the Pulſe be weakned, and doth become unequal, ſurging, tremulous, crawling, and intermitting; and upon the ſame Account, the Urine be but little & very crude; and laſtly, that *Freckles*, *Purple Spots*, and ſometime *Peſtilential Blemiſhes*, (the ſundry degrees of a forming or formed *Gangreen*) the chief marks of *Malignity* do appear. And the conſtitution, which a little before, was endued with much moiſture and a benign warmth, is now dried, burn'd up, and altogether parched, with the exceſſive heat of this warm guiding; ſo that thereby, there doth neither remain a ſufficient quantity of *Lympha*, which is deſigned to bedew the parts, neither can the Blood, being now thick, and ſtagnating every where,

where, flow or move longer through the Veſſels to continue the courſe of Circulation for preſerving Life.

But I ſhall only offer to the conſideration of theſe, who will retain and are blindly in love with that unhappy notion of *Malignity* (conſidering that it is a word that ſafely cloaketh the deadly conſequences of their daily ignorance) the common practice amongſt the *Turks*, as I was informed by very honeſt Merchants, unlearned indeed, but truly rational, and moſt natural for the cure of the Plague it ſelf, the greateſt of all *Malignant* Fevers, by the Juice of *Limons* largely drunk in Broath, by conſtant eating confected *Limon Peel*, and by a Drink much uſed amontg hem, called *Sherbet*, and in plain *Engliſh*, by nothing elſe than a cool Diet; in as much as *Mithridate*, the Treacle of *Andromachus*, the Root of the *Virginia Dragonwort*, and the great Train of our hot *Medicaments*, are moſt luckily, all together unknown to, or in very ſmall eſteem with them. Neither then,

is

is it any wonder that the *Plague* (ſo terrible to an Engliſh Man) doth make no ſo great havock among them, as a gentle Fever in Learned Countries.

How ſilly and childiſh is it for Phyſitians to call Fevers *Malignant*, becauſe *ſmittle* and *contagious*. For, if *Contagion* did neceſſarily indicate or prove the exiſtence of *Malignity*, how evidently ſhould we read the Itch, in the *Category* of *Malign Diſeaſes*. In which, tho neither ſtrength doth fail, is the Appetite loſt, or the Urine or Pulſe differ in any thing from theſe in healthy People; and laſtly, in which the Animal and Natural Functions are intire. Surely, Diſeaſes which have any great *Inflammation*, are not altogether free of *Contagion*; as the *Plague* it ſelf, of which I ſpeak, as the *Small Pox*, as the *Meaſles*, as the *Chin-Cough* of Infants, and other Diſeaſes of that kind, which reckon their Being from intenſe Inflammation.

But

But as to what may be ſaid of *Sudorificks* for Fevers. I do not deny, but that either natural or artificial *Sweating* may be of very great uſe in the beginning of Fevers, when the Pores of the Skin are only a cloſing, and when the ſenſible or inſenſible Perſpiration are interrupted. But the *Sudorificks* you are to uſe, ſhould be *temperate*, and not ſuch as create inward Burning. Neither ſhould they be *dry* or ſo ſpirituous as to add Fire to the Flame, but *Liquid* and Culinary, which may ſupply an abundance of matter for forcing out the Sweat, and may provoke it, not with its eſſential, but outward heat.

There is one thing very well worth our notice, neither at all beſide the purpoſe, which I cannot paſs by. That *Fever*, *viz.* which raged laſt year, and whoſe Hiſtory I ſhall juſt now give in few words, was alſo called *Malignant* by ſome Phyſicians, who are very well known by their great uſe of Diaphoreticks.

A ſort of Fever (with which whoever were effected, did moſtly complain of ſlight pains which ſeized all their Joints by courſe, of a pain of their Head, eſpecially of the fore-part, and laſtly of a kind of Giddineſs) was ſo Epidemick from the middle of *May* of this laſt year, for ſome weeks, that I did never obſerve any ſuch, upon whatever account, or in any ſeaſon of the Year. A great many whole Families were affected with that Fever at the ſame time, that ſcarce one of many could eſchew that general Calamity. But the beginning of this ſo Epidemick Fever, did truly ſeem to me to have its Riſe, from the changeableneſs of the ſeaſon of that Year, the ſenſible Perſpiration of the Body, being then ſtopped, and the Pores which were very open, being ſhut up on a ſudden by the exceſſive Heat of ſome days haſtily changed into Cold. This one thing we may obſerve, that never were there ſo many Sick at one time, and never ſo few died. All indeed, that were ſick of this Fever did

did recover Health, as well by wrong as right ways of Curing, by Blood-letting, *viz.* by Purging, by Sudorificks, by all the Womens Cures, whether they were Culinary or Medicinal, by ſtaying at home for ſome time, by going abroad, by riding or any other Exerciſe, in time of any trouble, and when free of all care, and laſtly, by doing any thing, or not doing. But if any died in this moſt gentle Diſeaſe, they were young men of very hot Conſtitutions, and abus'd with theſe Spirituous Sudorificks. The only thing we may yet obſerve upon this Head, is, that we ſhould fear, that the nature of this Fever which was ſo gentle and benign, and which was ſo eaſily defeated as well by improper as healthful Remedies, ſhall, perchance, have cruel and deadly effects: Truly, theſe Gay Women and Common Quacks, may expect in vain that deſired Succeſs from their Cordials, and I know not what ſweating Medicines (when another ſeaſon of the year ſhall be very oppoſite to their Cure, and any

Feaver

Feaver ſhall appear attended with very terrible Symptoms) they ſeem'd to have approved in a moſt gentle Fever and in the Spring, a time much favouring whatever ways of Curing.

Before we do bring ſome Examples of Cures performed by the benefits of my method, I will adjoyn ſome things that do belong to the moſt ordinary Symptoms of Infants; leaving to the curious, ſuch as are commonly to be found among the Authors.

Among the many Diſeaſes that do threaten ſore the life of Infants, there is none that produceth ſo many grievous Symptoms as their laborious and difficult breeding of *Teeth*. The Sickneſs of nine months (which may more juſtly be thought the *Source* of innumerable *Miſeries*, than the womb) doth not expoſe Mothers to greater hazard, than *Breeding-Teeth* doth their Off-ſpring. For, being the Gums of theſe tender Ones are frequently inflamed, after the ſame manner

ner as the other parts of the Body of ſuch as are of full Age (whence come theſe moſt ardent Fevers) becauſe the Teeth cannot ariſe from their ſmall holes, we need not wonder, that their tender Bodies are ſo diſquieted with ſo many moſt grievous Feveriſh Symptoms. From the ſame Fountain do ariſe their *Colick-pains*, *Watchings*, *Diſquiet*, *Flux* or *Conſtipation* of the *Belly*, their *Green Vomit* and *Excrements*, the *Thruſhes*, *Fevers*, *Convulſions*, and the like; all which do eaſily yield and ſurrender to, almoſt, the ſame method (having always reſpect to their Age and the violence of the Symptoms) of allaying and contemperating the Acid, and afterward purging it off; except, that the Diſeaſe ſhall change its nature from one, which by its continuance, giveth time to the cure, into ſuch as is Acute, be very complicat'd and hath taken ſure footing in the beſt parts of the Body, that it cannot be cured; or theſe Evils be twiſted in, and bred with the firſt Life of the miſerable Infant.

There

There is a *Twofold time*, troublesome to Infants in the *Breeding of Teeth*: The first is, when the Tooth essayeth to break out of the Jaw-bone; and in which, the outward part of the Gum is circumscribed with a sort of white Circle without any Smelling. The other is, when the Tooth becometh bigger and larger continually swelleth the Gum, maketh Inflammation, and doth endeavour to break through with all its force. The Chyrurgeons do unskilfully cut the Gums of the Infant, in this first effort of *breeding Teeth*, as well as in the second, that, *viz.* the Teeth may more easily break through, so the Wound is promiscuously inflicted without any necessity, and very often with as little help, when upon the second occasion (which should be diligently observed) it is only requisite.

There is something else to the same purpose not unworthy our observing. That, *viz.* some *Chyrurgions*, when they are ordered to lay open the Swelling Gum, do it with a common Lancet;

Lancet; which hath ruined a great many. For being a Cicatrix is ſo eaſily induced upon a Wound made by this thin Inſtrument, neither doth there any hole abide, through which the Tooth may break, ſo this operation is altogether uſeleſs, and all other Remedies are neglected for the time. Phyſitians, therefore, ſhould take care, that this *Inciſion* be made with a more convenient Inſtrument, whether that be a *Pen knife*, or any other, which riſeth in the back like a *Razor*.

Being *Thruſhes* do proceed from the ſharp Vapour of that inward Flame, which doth fret and pinch the tender Skin of their mouth, even as the other inward parts of the Body; we ſhould only make choice of theſe things that do moſt powerfully defeat and blunt this Acrimony. But Gargariſms and Medicines for waſhing the Mouth are of no uſe in this caſe. For Infants can, by no means, waſh their Mouth, unleſs it may be thought to be done accidentally in the ſwallowing

ing down; becauſe every thing that's given them to waſh with, muſt go further; yea, that very Humour which by Coughing, is caſt into their Throat, immediately falleth into their Stomach, if it be not attended with Vomiting. Neither is that ſtuff, whereof Gargariſms are made, ſo intirely innocent, that they can ſafely be given to Children. It's certain, that theſe *Thruſhes* (however they diſturb or hinder their Sucking) ſhall be removed by Teſtaceous and gently purging Medicaments; neither do I ſee, why we ſhould too learnedly uſe ſo great Art for the attaining of that Deſign, when fewer and more ſimple Remedies may have theſe moſt ſafe and excellent Effects.

But the reaſon, why the ſuperfice of the mouth is ſo convenient for the producing of *Thruſhes*, when no parts elſe of the Body are bliſtred, is, becauſe the ſame Skin which cloatheth the mouth, is communicated by a continued Series by the Gullet unto the Stomach. Wherefore, theſe ſharp Vapours,

Vapours, which do proceed from a preternatural Effervescency of the Body about the Hypochondres, are carried upward, as from a Caldron, by the vent of the mouth; and do very easily communicate their blemish to the membrane of that part. Therefore doth the delicate taste of the tongue so readily distinguish all relishes. Lastly, upon this account, are Physicians, by their looking upon the *Tongue*, able to judge of the prevailing temperament of the Body.

The Flux of Infants proceeding from a mixture of Humours falling down into the Intestines, or from a swelling of Bile with an Acid, which is in great abundance in that place, is neither to be arrested by Astringents properly so called, or *Narcoticks*. For *Astringents*, do cause a reflux of these sharp Humours upon the more noble patts; which doth cast such, as are of the most humid and fluid Constitution, into the greatest danger of their life. *Narcoticks* indeed do allay, for some time, the furious swelling

ſwelling of the Humours, that, as often, they may afterward break out, with greater force. Moreover, the delicate ſtrength of theſe young Children, and which is much weakned by the Diſeaſe, is ſeldom able to endure the mighty operation of *Opiats*, but with the greateſt hazard. But ſuch Medicines as do appeaſe that ſharpneſs, the great ſpring of all their trouble, are given with greater ſafety, & are more agreeing with their Conſtitution. Though the uſe of *Diaſcordium* and the like, which do conſiſt of both theſe ſorts of Medicines, be in ſuch caſes (where there is no *Fever*) of very great uſe and advantage; yet it is well known, that theſe do not want their danger in the Fevers of Infants: and that *Chalk*, *Corall*, *Pearls*, and others of that kind which mitigate theſe unruly Humours, without the kindling of new heat, that at length they may be purged off with Rhubarb, are of wonderful uſe for the overcoming of theſe Symptoms, and bringing a more ſafe Relief.

It is most evident, that they are of as great use in Vomiting as Fluxes. For so long as that which is the trouble lodgeth in the Region of the Stomach, and Acidity doth most exert its power in the first Passages; these Medicines do impart what strength they have, pure and intire unto the Ventricle. Vomits, as the Salt of *Vitriol*, *Vomiting wine*, *Emetick Tartar*, &c. seem to some, by far, preferable to all other Medicines; but if considerations from their tender Age; and great feebleness have any place in giving of Vomits, and if the easie solution and purging off of Coagulations can be procured effectually enough, yea, more safely by things that offer no violence to Nature, and bring the life into no danger, than by *Vomiting* or *Stupifying Medicines*; truly a prudent Physician will abstain from, and abhor all such.

Neither do they only avail in all *Fluxes*, but for the *Gripes* of Infants, from whatever cause; for which, they

they are not only excellent, but Proper and *Specifick*, if there be any such; I do not think the *Jesuits Bark* (the best of all the Medicaments of this Age) more *Specifick* for Intermitting Fevers, neither *Opium* (that other famous Medicine) more properly to allay *Watching* and *Pains*, than these afore-mention'd *Testaceous Medicines* do the *Gripes* of Infants. For albeit, any curious person may perhaps find among th'almost innumerable Experiments that do happen, by so many Infirmities borrowed from Mothers, in the great variety of Constitutions, some single instance here and there, that may impugn my Hypothesis, yet, that is to be intirely attributed to the Constitution very much depraved, and not to any defect of the strength of the Medicine. It is most certain that the *Bark it self*, commended all the World over for a *Specifick*, is not altogether convenient for *Asthmatick* people either affected with an Intermitting or remitting Fever. Yet it is most deservedly esteemed the best of *Specificks* for Diseases of that

kind, and especially for those of the first.

Yea, our *Testaceous* Medicines, to which if you add a little Castoreum, shall be found of more innocent Faculties, and to have greater force against Convulsions (or Epilepsies, very often improperly, so called) either from the decay of strength, or from the sharpness of the morbifick Matter, extimulating the Nerves (however they have hitherto been thought trifles, and of no value by some) than either the *Antepileptick Waters* which warm, very much, these tender ones, or the *Volatile Spirits* which, like fire, break through all the parts of their Body, and which very often do produce most ardent Heat from a very small beginning. For being, the inward coat of the Stomach is wholly Nervous, and, therefore, the fitter to transmit the vertue of the Food and Medicaments into the inward parts of the Body, and being, the Spirits of this, as these of the other parts of the Body are irrita-

ed

ted, and ſet on irregular motions; I think it moſt neceſſary, that the cure be performed with theſe Remedies, which abſorbe the Acrimony that offends the Nerves, and truly allay the tumult of the Spirits, and induce ſleep without ſtupefaction, and not with ſuch, as make greater Confuſion and encreaſe that Heat which ſo much aboundeth.

Very many things eſteem'd *Specificks for Convulſions* (whoſe Names I conceal, being they are moſt common in the mouths of all) have been commended as well by the greateſt Authors, as the moſt famous Practitioners. Yet their Vertues (for as much as I could obſerve) did never anſwer my expectation. In the Convulſive Paroxyſms of Infants, ſeeing they do conſtantly ariſe from the ſharp Matter of the preceding Gripes, that doth vellicate the Nerves, thoſe things which obtund, allay or blunt the Acid without any new heat or warm'th of Body, and thoſe which carry off the Acidity, thus De-

feated and despoiled of all its Angles, shall at length, after all other things tried in vain, be found only of sufficient force for vanquishing this formidable Symptom.

I had a great confirmation of this assertion, in the Daughter of *James Lowry*, a Girl scarce a year old, who was seized with the greatest, the most violent, and most frequent Convulsions that ever I did see, which had disquieted her Lips, Eyes, Joints, yea and all her Body with very small intermission for many days before I visited her. She was very pale and of a most formidable aspect, her Belly was constipate, and the little that was cast out was very green. She howled with a high voice, for as much as her strength served to howl down, so that she raised the compassion of the Neighbourhood. During all these *Convulsions* and *Colick pains*, she scarce consumed a spoonful of Food, but was sustained by some or other *Cordial*. I assisted and happily cured this miserable Infant with no other Me-

Medicaments, but ſome Ounces of *Crabs-eyes*, mixed with *Cryſtal* of *Tartar*. She was conſtrained to ſwallow down a ſcruple or more of this moſt ſimple powder, every hour, in Pennyroyal Water, or the like; after the frequent giving of them, ſhe fell upon ſleep, and had theſe Convulſions much leſſened. I ordered a Clyſter of ſugared and ſalted Milk to be frequently injected; until at length, the *Cryſtal* of *Tartar* (which doth not only purge very gently, but is alſo, very aperient, if it be taken in ſufficient quantity) had made way for it ſelf down ward. By theſe few and no greater Train of Medicines, was this Infant, ſeemings devoted to Death, unexpectedly indeed, recovered to perfect Health. But I do not underſtand (that I may quietly ſay ſo) why we ſhould further torment theſe tender Ones vexed with Convulſions, and deſtroyed with Watching and Diſquiet, with Veſicatories applied to their Neck or other Parts, being that kind of remedy ſeemeth more proper and de-

ſigned to rouze from ſtupefaction thoſe that are affected with a *Coma*.

Why may not I add that, ſince I firſt uſed this commended method for the curing of Infants, at my firſt entry I have ſeen many ſeized with Convulſions, and ſome ſo weakn'd with them, that they had no ſtrength to ſwallow down any kind of Medicament, but that I do not remember of any of theſe tender ones, that, being perfectly cured by the uſe of theſe Powders, ever ſuffered a Relapſe.

The *Small Pox* and *Meaſles* of Infants, being, very often, a gentle and calm effervescency of the Blood, they are not ſo ſick, when neither the aſſiſtance of Phyſitians is deſired, nor the great Skill of the Nurſes, who think ſo well of themſelves, is craved. But when the unruly force of the Blood doth juſtly require the help of the Phyſitian, the *Teſtaceous* Medicaments, ſo frequently ſpoken of, have the ſame effects with *Children*, that Narcoticks have with *People* of full Age.

But

But theſe Volatile Spirits, which are, ſo much uſed, the Cordial Waters-*Mithridate*, the Treacle of *Andromachus*, and the reſt of theſe hot Preſerving and Diaphoretick *Remedies*, are chiefly to be eſchewed, which are deſigned to thruſt out, with more haſte than good ſpeed, theſe Puſhes; but which inſtead of being Cordial and Expulſory, as is pretended, do very often change the naturally gentle *Small Pox*, into ſuch as are more dangerous; and do move, diſturb, and turn inward the *Meaſles*, otherwiſe eaſily diſappearing from upon the Superfice of the Skin, introducing deadly Difficulties of breathing and choaking *Catarrhs*; and laſtly, they ſeem moſt deſigned to inflame the Blood, which is yet but moderately and ſlightly warmed.

Reflecting upon the nature of the *Small Pox*, I have frequently admired, how this hot kind of guiding hath ſo much prevailed, not only among the fooliſh Nurſes, but Phyſitians, otherways, very learned; being this Diſeaſe is ſo very hot; and, being

all *Suppurating* Medicines, properly ſo called, which are ordinarily applied to any one or more ſwelled parts of the Body, that tend to Suppuration, ſhould be, *by the general conſent of all Phyſitians and Chyrurgeons, very temperate; as are the Roots of Marſh-mallows and Lillies, the Leaves of Mallows, Althæa, Bear-foot, the Meals of Linſeed, Fœnugreek ſeed, Wheat; Butter, Fat, Oyl, the Yolk* of an *Egg, Mucilages, Marrow*, and the like, which are not hot. For hot Remedies either taken inwardly or outwardly applied, are truly diſcuſſing and rarifying, and of a quite contrary nature to the former. Moreover, theſe do really diſturb Nature in her work of Suppuration, and neceſſarily drive all into a ſtrange confuſion. Wherefore *Teſtaceous Medicaments*, whoſe ſtrength and vertue is moſt *temperate*, which in their benign and gentle Nature are next to thoſe that ſuppurate, which exceedingly reſiſt the Univerſal *Corruption* of the Body; and, laſtly, which neither interrupt the Animal or *Natural Functions*, or render them irregular;

gular; are of all the moſt eligible for *the cure of the Small Pox.*

I could maintain, at more length, this Cauſe, and ſo, extend the limits of this Work beyond meaſure. But I will not longer detain the Reader with Scholaſtick Impertinencies, which are altogether uſeleſs in Practice. I will not not hunt after an umbrage and Shadow, of more than ordinary Learning by the ſpecious Citations of Authors, cavilling among themſelves; and laſtly, I will not ſubtilly undermine the Opinions of other men, that I may triumph over their Ignorance, and that, upon any account, I may eſtabliſh my own. For I know very well, how hard a task it is to enquire narrowly into the verity and truth of things. I know that he hath come nigheſt to the Truth of any thing, who ſhall be found to have erred leaſt, however men do upon any trifling occaſion ſet up their Creſts, and aſſume a degree of *perfect Knowledge* in this or another Science, when Men can make no progreſs beyond the natural Limits of their Weakneſs

Weakneſs and Frailty. And truly, the more knowing any Man is than another, the more humbly and ſubmiſſively doth he demean himſelf. But there ſeemeth to me, to be a certain moderate comprehenſion of things, and bounded with the ſame proportion of Knowledge, diffuſed by degrees upon every Age, that, *viz.* none may unjuſtly upbraid the other of ignorance. Truly, we have loſt, by the great changes of humane Affairs, very many things which might perpetuate the Memory of ſome former Age. Neither are there wanting in the preſent Age (whatever th'envious may deny) Diſcoveries that deſerve the beſt Praiſes, which ſhall *Nobilitate* the *Art* of *Phyſick*, while an *Art*, and hand it down ſo refined, to be ſacredly preſerved by Poſterity.

And now I ſhall give ſome *Examples* of *Infants*, cured by this our method; but not with that deſign that theſe my ſmall and pitiful Endeavours ſhould be preferred to all other more learned Methods; for I cannot determine what others of better Judgment

ment may do. Thus only, I do ſend unto the World and for its uſe, ſuch things as by my Experience, are found to be really *true*, or very near to the truth (leaving always to others the ſame power of judging we have aſſumed to our ſelf) and which I doubt not, may be of great uſe to ſome.

Obſervation I.

A Very Noble Infant, th' Eldeſt Son of the moſt Illuſtrious Lord, *Charles* Marqueſs and Earl of *Worceſter* (a Man of an Infinite quickneſs of Spirit, and very capable for the greateſt Offices in the Kingdom, whom all the Changes and Viciſſitudes of Humane Affairs could never divert from his ſingular Integrity) being of a very ſucculent and ſanguine Habit of Body, but whoſe Nerves were very weak, and very often troubled with an Acute Fever; but its Matter did moſt eſpecially derive it ſelf into his Lungs. In the mean while, his Lordſhip was affected with a grievous difficulty

difficulty of Breathing, which, especially, in his sleep, was most sensible to By-standers. A Paleness did seize his Beautiful Face, Drought especially, and violent and burning Heat of Skin, with Tumbling, and continual Disquiet, did oppress him.

I let him Blood somewhat largely from his Arm, and then most successfully used that method which I have described, whereby the Fever, with all th'other Symptoms were defeated, and Health restored.

But the first time that I visited that Noble Infant, was upon the 14*th.* of *June*, 1685. when he was 14 months old. But he was much weakned by a *Chin-Cough* at that time, when he was first committed to my care; Doctor *Short*, a most Excellent Physitian, being call'd to my Assistance. And by our common Advice, were taken four Ounces of Blood from his Right Arm: Truly, I did propose, a more liberal use of Pearls, and such things, which allay too much Acidity; and in the mean while a spoonful of the Juice of Pennyroyal sweetned with Sugar

Sugar Candy, to be given twice or thrice in one day, and every third day to be gently purged with *Manna*; to which method, as both the moſt ſafe, and as approved by me upon other occaſions, this Gentleman, of ſingular Sincerity, and excelling not only in the knowledge of his Profeſſion, but alſo in his good Humor, did eaſily aſſent. And ſo that moſt Noble Infant next Heir after his Father, to the moſt Splendid and Auguſt, next to the Royal, Family of the Duke of *Beaufort*, recovered Health (as I did publickly foretell at that time) in ten days time, who, in the Opinion of the other moſt famous Phyſitian, ſeem'd not poſſible to be cured in the ſpace of three Months.

Moreover (by the Bleſſing of God) I did reſtore to former Health, the ſame moſt Noble Infant, now five Years, old when ſick of a continued Fever, and chiefly complaining of his Head and Belly by courſe, but next being tormented with moſt violent Gripes upon the Region of the *Ilium* (ſo that they were very like to the

Iliack-

Iliack-Paſſion) with a very weak Pulſe. But we muſt obſerve, that when this was changed from a *moſt Acute and Continued*, into a moſt ſafe *Intermitting Fever*; whoſe Paroxyſm had not its beginning with ſhivering and cold (as ordinarily) but with a dry Cough, which laſted the whole Fit; and which recurred every day after Dinner; I reſolved to try the Virtue of the *Jeſuites-Powder*. But all its advantage was fleeting, and merely palliative, until ſome drops of Blood, forced from his Noſe, by the ſtrength of the Fever, and violence of the Cough, did encourage me, who before was a little Refractory (becauſe his natural ſtrength was much exhauſted by the Diſeaſe) to take, at leaſt ſix Ounces of Blood at his Arm; and to purge him next day. After which, a ſtrengthning Julep, deſigned for carrying off the Remains of his Cough, did ſo perfectly cure that weak Infant, that daily he became more healthy, until he arrived at its Perfection, which he enjoyeth at this time.

Obſervation

Obſervation II.

I Did treat after the ſame manner, the ſame Marqueſs his Daughter, Lady *Elizabeth*, a Girl eleven months old, being of a plump and thick Habit of Body, ſeized in the beginning of the Spring, but a very cold Seaſon, with an Acute Fever, and a *Cough* almoſt *Convulſive*; and did reduce her to perfect Health in almoſt as ſhort time (conſidering both Seaſons of the Year;) I only added about the end ſome Drops of *Sweet Elixir Proprietatis* to theſe Powders.

Obſervation III.

THe only Son of the Earl of *Pembroke* (a Noble-Man not only well endued with the ancient Splendor of his Anceſtors, but with all excellent Gifts of mind) being Seventeen Weeks old, was troubled, in the beginning of *February*, with *Colick*:

Colick Pains, *Green Excrements*, *Thrushes*, perpetual *Disquiet*, and *starting* of his *Limbs*. His Ears, from which a certain Humour (after the manner of Infants) did flow in great abundance, were intirely dryed up. Yet, by the use of the mentioned Remedies, he recovered in the space of six days.

℞ of the compound Powder of Crabs Claws ℥i. of Pearls prepar'd ℈ii. of Sal-prunell. ℈i. M. and make a Powder to be divided in eight equal parts. Let him have one immediately in a spoonful of the following Julep, drinking another after all.

℞ of the Alexiterious Milk Water, ℥iv. of Pennyroyal Water, ℥ij. of the compound Pœony Water, ℥iij. of Pearled Sugar, ℥i. M. and make a Julep.

Two days after the Illustrious Infant had taken the prescribed Powders, for the allaying of his Pains, with their designed Success; I gave him the following solutive Syrup upon the third, by which he was gently purged, and put from the least suspition of Danger. ℞

℞ of the Syrup of Cichory with Rhubarb, of purging Thorn ana ℥j. of the best Rhubarb in Powder, gr. xij. of the Tincture of Saffron *gut.* x. M.

Thereafter, I continued him the next two days with the Powders, and I purged him upon the third as before. After all these, his Sickness did intirely vanish, the lurid and pale Colour of his Face became vivid and sprightly, and his Ears began to weep as before.

Observation IV.

THe most Honourable Lady *Catherine*, Daughter to the same most Illustrious Earl, being three years and a half in Age, was affected with a *Lent Fever*, which had most irregular Paroxysms, but she particularly complained of a grievous pain of her Head, and sometimes of her Belly. She had an aversion to all sort of Food, and was now and then so sleepy, that all the Family suspected her Disease to be the *Small Pox*; she was several times

times troubled with ſtarting of her Nerves, and ſometime with a *dry Cough* in her Sleep. I preſcribed the following Medicaments.

℞ of the Alexiterious Milk Water ℥vj. of the Plague Water ℥ſs. of prepar'd Pearls ℈j. of the ſimple Powder of Crab's Claws ℈ij. of refined Sugar ℥ſs. M. and make a Julep. Of which let her have three ſpoonfuls every fourth hour, carefully ſhaking the Glaſs before you pour it out.

℞ of Socotrine Aloes ℈i. of the tops of the leſſer Centaury, of the Leaves of Savine dryed ana ℥ſs. of Burgundy-pitch ℈i. of Venice Turpentine, as much as is ſufficient. Make a Plaiſter to be applyed upon her Navel.

The next day ſhe continued the uſe of the Julep.

She had a Veſicatory applied underneath the nap of her Neck.

There was a Clyſter of ſix Ounces of ſugar'd and ſalted Milk injected, becauſe ſhe was conſtipate in her Belly.

℞

℞ of the black Mineral, of ſweetned Mercury, ana gr. vj. of Marmalade of Quinces ℥ij. Make a Bole to be given at Night.

The day after, ſhe took this Purgative Syrup.

℞ of the Syrup of Purging Thorn ℥ij. of the Counteſs of *Warwick*'s Powder, gr. vj. of the beſt Rhubarb in Powder, gr. xij. of the Tincture of Saffron, *gut.* xx. of Black Cherry Water ℥j. M.

Half a Dram of the Cryſtal of Tartar was given her in a draught of Poſſet, to ſharpen the Purgative.

That night ſhe got four ſpoonfulls of the foregoing Julep at Bed-time.

The following Mixture was, upon the fourth and fifth day, in addition to the former Preſcriptions, ordered to be licked up frequently.

℞ of Corallin ℥ij. of the dried leaves of Mint in Powder ℥i. of the ſimple Powder of Crab's Claws ℥i. of the Syrup of the Balſam of Tolu, of Althæa ana ℥i. of Orange Water ℥ſs. M.

The

The Bole prescribed before, was renewed upon the night preceding the sixth day; as also the purging Syrup the next morning; by which this very Noble Lady did vomit up, about noon, a Worm of a span long. Upon which, she was freed of all her Maladies.

Observation V.

THE much Honoured and only Daughter of the most Serene Prince, *James* Duke of *Ormond*, scarce yet a year old, was much troubled with a loathing and desire to Vomit; as also she was much fretted with *green Excrements*, and therefore, with *Gripes*. I did easily remove these Colick-pains with a powder of Pearls given from gr. viij to ℈ss in a spoonful of Mint-water, thrice a day; and did gently purge off the morbifick Matter with gr. vi. or ℈ss of Rhubarb in a little of the Syrup of Cichory with Rubarb; by which her *green Excrements* got a better Colour, and,

and, her Pains being removed, ſhe enjoyed her days in great eaſe. And her *Loathing* and *Vomiting*, her Stomach being now corrected, did ceaſe.

Obſervation VI.

THE only Daughter of that excellent Gentleman, Mr. *Foot Onſlow* Eſquire, at *Kenſington*, a Member of the preſent Parliament, and deſcended of a very rich and flouriſhing Family in the County of *Surrey*, being ſix months old, was troubled for ſome time, with a dangerous and extraordinary *Fever*, ſuch as ſome call *Malignant*. Her *Excrements* were *Green*, the Colour of her Face very pale, and much like that of Lead. *Thruſhes* did utterly hinder her Sucking; and ſome unuſual Symptoms did very much threaten her Life. She did raiſe her Chin as high as poſſible, and did conſtantly caſt back her head, that I, at my firſt ſeeing her, did ſuſpect, there might be ſome *Impoſthume*

posthume sticking to her Chaps, or some sudden stifling. I ordered fifteen Grains of the mentioned Powders to be given her at a time, according to the method before described. But, as often as she took them, there did arise such a sensible *Ebullition*, as I never observed before in any Infant. For all things turned so irregular, and she seem'd to be in no less hazard, than may be expected by a total Suffocation. But it did truly resemble that ordinary boyling that is by the mixing of an *Acid* and *Alkali* in a Vessel. Moreover, this effervescency being over, she did run out in *sweat* on all parts. Yet, neither was that Symptom at all diminished, or the rest, any ways changed to better, after a great many Doses of the Powders, and the subsequent Purging. Therefore, at length I gave her at night, of *sweetned Mercury and flower of Brimstone* ana gr. iv in a little of the Syrup of Clove-gilliflowers; and did reiterate the same things next morning for correcting or averting that great corruption

ruption of Humours. But ſhe did vomit up a great deal of putrid, ſtinking Matter, variegated with Blood, and of as party Colours as a Rain-bow, not long after her taking the ſecond Doſe in the morning; after which ſhe immediately became better, and thoſe Powders, from which ſhe was juſt now utterly averſe, being given again did profit her much, no Ebullition ariſing from their uſe. Thereafter alſo was ſhe able to weep ſtrongly and cry out. About this time, begun a Cough which was ſomewhat troubleſom; but was ſoon defeated. So ſoon as theſe *Truſhes* did diſappear, as ſoon did the *Fever* evaniſh, her brisk Colour was reſtored and this Infant, deſervedly thought *deſperate* by all, did ſuddenly recover her former Strength.

Obſervation VII.

THE only Son of Mr. *Burton*, Captain of an *Eaſt-India* Merchant-ſhip being but eight days old, was

affected with *Gripes*, *Green Excrements* and continual *Disquiet*. Moreover, these *Thrushes* did so cover, as a white Scurf, the inner parts of his Lips and whole Mouth, that he was not able to lay it nigh, at least not to suck, his Nurse her Breasts. For him, then, did I prescribe after this manner.

℞ of Pearls prepared ℈ij. of the simple Powder of Crabs-claws ℈j. M. and make a Powder to be divided into eight Doses. Let him have one thrice a day, at a convenient season, in a spoonful of the following Julep.

℞ of the alexiterious Milk Water ℥ij. of Penniroyal water ℥j. of pearled sugar ℥iij. M.

On the first day, and thereafter, these Gripes were allayed, and calm sleep procured.

Upon the third he took the following Purging Syrup.

℞ of the Syrup of Cichory with Rhubarb ℥ij. of the Powder of Rhubarb gr. vi. of Rose-water *gut.* xxx. M.

That same evening he got one of the fore-going Powders.

Upon

Upon the fourth day he begun to ſuck, the *Thruſhes* then diſappearing, and his *Excrements* were not at all green. Notwithſtanding he continued, all that, and the fifth day, in the uſe of the Powders.

Upon the ſixth, he took the Purging Syrup with ℈ſs. of the beſt Rhubarb in Powder, in place of the vi. grains he had taken before. After all which, he perfectly recovered.

Obſervation VIII.

THE Daughter of Mr. *George Sclater* (a Divine, well inſtructed in all kind of Learning, Rector of the Pariſh of *Hayes* near *Bromely*) being about ten months old, was affected with a moſt violent *Flux*, at the time of *Breeding Teeth*, that ſhe was almoſt dead, and given over by all as deſperate, becauſe of her frequent Stools (which were green, and no fewer than 40 or 50 in one day, as her Parents inform'd me.) I gave her a ſcruple of the mentioned

Powders, at leaſt, every fourth hour; but oftener in the beginning, even until the *Flux* did much remit, the ſharpneſs of the Bile was allayed, ſleep alſo procured, and the former ſtrength ſomewhat renewed. Upon the third day, I did drive out of the Body the Humours, ſo prepared, with *Rhubark*; which can never be ſufficiently commended, which doth not only confirm the ſtrength of the Weak Parts, but alſo doth remove and moſt pleaſantly purge off Impurities. I continued in giving theſe Powders thrice every day until the third, upon which I did renew the ſame Purge. After theſe, ſhe was perfectly cured.

Moreover, I ſhall add here: That as I do eaſily adjudge the Victory to *Rhubarb*, as a *Purgative*, of all, the moſt agreeing with *Infants* affected with *Fevers* or any other *Sickneſs*; ſo neither can there be any thing found that is naturally more unſafe and dangerous than *Aloes*, which is ſo much commended, and which is moſt hurtful (however *Sacred its Preparation*

paration may be named) to ſuch as are Feveriſh, both becauſe of its intenſe *Heat*, and *fretting faculty*, which is moſt oppoſite to that tender Conſtitution. And I, if it were my Humour, could confirm the truth of this aſſertion, by a very incredible Account of a moſt *Noble Infant* ſcarce yet 4 years old, being affected with a *Lent-fever*, who, in the ſpace of two days, was brought to that paſs, eſpecially by the uſe of *Hiera Picra* in a hot Vehicle as is cuſtomary, that the Taches of his Inteſtines ſuddenly made by it, which *Anatomical Inſpection* did make known, did far exceed all belief. But this I do paſs, remembring that we ſhould ſpeak nothing but well and honourably of thoſe that are dead, ſo alſo concerning thoſe that are alive.

Obſervation IX.

THE Daughter of a certain Gentleman, but four years old, was affected in the Summer of the Year 1687. with the moſt violent Fever

that ever I did ſee upon any of that Age; her habit of Body was very lean, her drought inſatiable, the Heat of her skin was ſharper than any of theſe years, ſo that any that touched it, were ſcarce able to endure this inward burning for any time: in the mean while the Parotid Glands did torment her, and were a little ſwelled, her cheeks, for the moſt part, were very red; and ſhe did decay in continual anguiſh and diſquiet. It was evening when I did firſt ſee her in this condition. I did inſtantly order for her 3ſs. of our Powders made a little Expulſory, to be renewed, a little after, in a ſpoonful of Penniroyal Water. The ſame things were reiterated next Morning, but about two hours after her Mornings Draught, a good deal of blood did run from her Noſe, and her whole Fore-head was livid and ſomewhat ſwoln with much Redneſs here and there, as ſhe had been newly banged with cudgels: A round crimſon colour'd ſpot of two inches breadth did appear under her left Temple; At which being Nothing

thing discouraged, but thinking it a very good Omen, I did order her the use of those Powders that blunt Acidity for that day, only, they were made less expulsory, but upon the next, *h. e.* upon the third, after I was called, I did not doubt to give her the Purging Powder, well sharpned with the Crystal of *Tartar*, altho her Fever, Heat, and Drought were nothing abated; by these she had five or six Stools. Lastly, this very day did her Fever evanish, by the evening she had no drought, and the Heat of her Skin was as temperate to the touch, as it is in her best health, so that the small Infant, aboute even, did cry out, *How well am I now?*

Observation X.

THE Daughter of Mr. *Golton*, a well born Gentleman, being a year old, of a *Plump* and very Fat Constitution, became Feverish in the month of *November* by *Breeding-Teeth*;

her drought was Insatiable, her Face very pale, only there was somewhat of a Green mixed with the wanness, so often as, being to suck, she put her Mouth to the Brests, as often was she forced to give over, because of a violent *Cough* which did begin at that time; by which Symptom being advertised, I did suspect that her *Uvula* was swelled and inflam'd. Moreover, her mouth was very much hurt with *Thrushes*, that she could never be induced to open it unless she was some time forced, by stopping her nostrils, to breath, and by that means to receive Medicaments. Her Excrements were very green, and of a Sour smell, with continual tumbling, which did indicate that she was troubled with *Colick-pains*. Her breathing, when asleep, did strike the ears of the bystanders. Moreover she could not weep till, after a week, by the constant use of these Medicaments the sickness was much quelled, and the ordinary crying of Infants *did return*. All the symptoms did evidently remit after the

the operation of the *Second Purgative*; and by the third, the brisk Colour with a moſt pure white did by degrees return to her Face, her Eyes became lively, and at laſt ſhe did enjoy moſt perfect health.

I ſhall add alſo an extraordinary example of a *Chronick Diſeaſe*, which is not much beſide the purpoſe, neither altogether unuſeful.

Obſervation XI.

Isaac Pope being thirteen years of age, was ſo pined away with a Conſumption, by worms (as it proved) that he was much liker a Skeleton than a live Boy: His Face was like that of one raiſed from the Grave, his Eyes hollow; his Noſe ſharp, and his bones only covered with skin: By this Diſeaſe he became ſenſeleſs, and altogether void of reaſon; and ſcarcely could his ratling joynts carry him from one end of the room to another with the ſwiftneſs of a Snail: All his Excrements, whether by Urine, or by

Stool, fell involuntarily in the day time into his Breeches, and in the Night upon the bed; I gave him from 25 grains to 3ſs. of my black Mineral, which I much uſe, Morning and Evening, purging him gently every fourth day. By which he voided a great many worms, and a little after became very plump.

But I ſhall not grudge to deſcribe the preparation of my Black Mineral, becauſe not to be found in any Author, that I know, and may be of very god Uſe.

℞ of Quickſilver four parts, of Flower of Brimſtone three; ſtir all well in a glaſs mortar, until all the globules of the Mercury do utterly evaniſh and the maſs be reduced to a grey Colour, which turneth very black after that 'tis kept ſome time.

The ordinary way of making the black Mineral is by mixing equal parts of Mercury and flower of Brimſtone, and Burning, until a kind of uſeleſs Earth doth remain, after the Combuſtion, in ofrm of a Powder, which

which is but half the quantity of the Mass: whose genuine and natural vertue is lost by the fire, or if not, it cannot surely enough be determin'd what its strength is which may be said of a great many other Preparations made by Fire.

I prefer this way of preparing it, to all other, both because tho given in however so great a quantity, and however often, it never exciteth *Salivation*, which cannot be convenient for that tender Age, and is most formible to by-standers; as also, because it is made up after a *simple* and *natural way*, without any help from too too curious *Art*, which putteth no value upon any Medicaments, but such as have passed the Fire, that thereby they may become purer and more freed from their, I know not what, natural filth; when tho they are very often changed from their best state and their excellent natural Vertues, into such as are worse, more unsafe, and intirely new. But also the undaunted *Volatility of Mercury* which hath cost Chymists so much

much labour in *Fixing* it, is very eaſily ſubdued by the ſmall work of the *Piſtil* and *Mortar*.

I might adduce a great many more Examples, if I could diſcreetly incroach upon the patience of my Reader, by dwelling longer upon the ſame thing.

I might renew and deſervedly approve of that good and old cuſtom of eaſily preventing a great many Diſeaſes of Infants and Children, by ſafe and known Remedies, which do much reſiſt the corrupting of Humours, and were given every month. Seeing, *viz.* the moſt tender nature of Infants is moſt ſubject to all impreſſions, as well external as internal, and ſeeing Crudities and Indigeſtion do ſo abound with theſe tender ones, a prudent Phyſician ſhould correct and amend theſe Diſpoſitions and Diſeaſes, which cannot be altogether removed in ſo delicate and weak a Conſtitution.

I could, at length, debate, whether it were *ſafer* that new-born *Infants* ſhould raſhly be reſigned, as is cuſtomary, to the care of a *Hired Nurſe*, that

that Parents, *viz.* at the last may hear of the great hazard of their Infants, when they have already ended their innocent life through the careleſneſs and fault of Nurſes, or whether they ſhould rather be weaned when firſt born; whether mothers themſelves ſhould become nurſes; or laſtly, whether the nurſe, when neceſſity doth require one, ſhould be maintained at the Mother's Houſes, and by their care be diligently kept up from the Embraces of her Husband.

But it is now high time to remove an Objection as well of ſome Phyſicians, which are happy Practitioners, as of all thoſe who have moſt diligently enquired into the nature of *ſimples* for the uſe of *Phyſick*: they *ſc.* will blame my *Method* as too ſimple, and not equipped with things commonly known, and much wanting that *Variety* of *Preſcriptions* which is ſo very requiſite for a learned Phyſician, and which often over aboundeth amongſt Authors, yea, they will accuſe me, that I am either altogether ignorant of, or have unjuſtly ſlighted, the *Chymical Preparations*

rations long ago commended in the Works of almoſt all the Authors.

Let them, then, remember, that a *Phyſitian* is the *Servant* of *Nature*, and that *Nature* cureth Diſeaſes. Let them complain, that they came naked into the World, that *Nature* is content with a few things, and that *Art* ſhould imitate, or rather adumbrate *Nature* as much as is poſſible. They may know, that I think him, who *preſcribeth too long or too many Forms of Remedies*, to offend through *Ignorance* or *deceit*.

And as to *Chymiſtry*, I do more endeavour to underſtand it, than to lay any great ſtreſs upon its Promiſes. I ſhall not mention how long I lodged with the moſt Famous *Lemery*, the great Honour and Ornament of the *Spagyrick Art*, and of this Age (as to *Chymiſtry*) in his Houſe at *Paris*. And if *Phyſick* had not very much abounded with genuine and natural Ways of curing, when Chymiſtry not long ago pretended to the chief place in *Medicine*, I doubt it would have afterward ſwoln ſo much with *Chymical Preparations*.

For

For what end should *Physitians* have betaken themselves unto unknown, unsure, and most dangerous things, even those Sanctuaries of Ignorance; unless that some notable jealousie had arisen from things so well known, and tried by many? Surely they had not snatch'd so greedily at the Shadow, forsaking the substance, if no Charm had appeared in the trembling Light. But I would not rashly despise *Chymistry* as confined within the bounds of *Pharmacy*, neither would I have any to extol it unawares as diffused beyond the limits of *Physick*.

It is very observable in how great Poverty, these great favourers of *Chymical Preparations*, and the zealous Enemies of the old way of curing (that I may say nothing of the comon *Chymists* & *Quacks*, who adulterate every thing, and make great promises without performance) if you except very few, do live, though they do not doubt to promise Golden Mountains (as people speak) to the too credulous, ignorant, and covetous. But though it be true, that Riches and Power are not given,

to

to wiſe and knowing Men, and ſuch as are beſt skilled in every Trade, conform to their Demerit; yet I think it moſt probable, that *Their* great Poverty hath moſt its riſe from the hurt and great Bane of their *Medicaments* or famous ſecrets: & that a great many of them (becauſe of their deſtructive *partaking* or *incorporating* with the *Fire*) are moſt unuſeful for, if not altogether contrary to the Health of Mankind. For if for the moſt part, they were of any uſe for Men, or if their ſtrength were anſwerable to their promiſes, altho they could not enrich this, or the other *Chymiſt*; yet, its moſt ſedulous Artificers (even as an ordinary gain doth always attend the great part of all other careful Tradeſmen, who make profeſſion of any thing for public uſe) could not be ſo frequently fruſtrated, in their hopes of getting Riches. If I intended to *adviſe my dearest Son*, what method he ſhould take to ſcrape together a great abundance, or, at leaſt, a ſufficient Portion of Money; by my perſwaſion he ſhould be of great integrity of life, that he ſhould cir-

circumveen no man deceitfully, neither that he ſhould take pains in coyning Lyes, whatever kind of Life, or whatſoever ſort of Trade he did deſignedly lead, for encreaſing Riches. And I would no leſs inculcate to him, that this is, of all, the beſt way to live in miſerable Poverty (however the cozenings of ſome Crafty Knaves, who have long practiſed falſhood, may ſucceed for ſome time) not to perfidiouſly over-reach others, to tell lies for truth, and at any rate to act the part of a wicked Impoſtor, or unthrifty Man.

But that we may return to *Chymical Preparations*: I cannot but eſteem the *Works* of *Nature* far more excellent than thoſe of *Art*; yea, with *Galen*, that they are greater, and do exceed all Commendation; however, they be deſpiſed by ſome, and *Nature* her ſelf accuſed as unactive by *Epicurus*. Wherefore, our moſt divine Old Man doth juſtly ſay, Ἡ ἰατρικὴ μαλιστὰ κατὰ φύσιν ἐστίν. *That Medicine is beſt practiſed according to the preſcript of Nature.*

But that we may come to a cloſe, I would not have ſuch, as do ſo much

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esteem and are delighted with the *Art* we speak of, still ignorant, that scarce any *Chymical Preparations* (as its true Sons, if there be any such, have often complained to my self) are to be sold at this time, which are not fictitious, and adulterated upon the base account of Gain.

Lastly, some may object, that *Bloodletting* can never be convenient for that tender Age, much less to become *necessary* upon some *occasions*.

I reply, that *Blooding*, even of the Youngest Infants, was appointed of old by the command of the *Supream God*, the *Greatest Physitian*, in the Decree of the *Circumcision*; that great *Hemorrhagies* did often attend it, and which were very difficultly stopped, unless by exquisite Remedies prepared for that end; and yet the *Jewish Writers*, which is very observable, did boldly aver, That not one Infant of a thousand was a-missing or died untimely, only because that *Blood* was let this way.

May the greatest and best God, from whom, as from an unexhaustible Fountain,

tain, every good and propitious thing doth flow, upon whose favour the happy Success of the Art *of* Phylick, *more than any other, doth continually depend, countenance with his wonted Goodness, these things which I have written with a sincere Mind, that they may tend to the Publick, which is always to be prefer'd to any private advantage.*

FINIS.